The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the City of New-York at this Port.

The Great Eastern at Valentia with the Atlantic Cable.

The Elections in England--Defeat of Mr. Gladstone at Oxford.

Marriage Between the Prince of Orange and the Princess Helena of England.

Serious Illness of the Prince Imperial of France.

THE RUMORED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Inman steamer *City of New-York*, Capt. Leitch, which left Liverpool at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 20th July, arrived here at a late hour last night.

The steamship *City of Boston*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th.

The steamship *City of Dublin*, from New-York, and the *Damascus*, from Quebec, arrived out on the 19th.

The United States steamer *Concordia* arrived at Falmouth on the 16th, and at Deal on the 18th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The United States war steamer *Colorado* arrived at Falmouth on the evening of the 16th of July, and after taking on board a channel pilot proceeded for Antwerp. She passed Deal on the 18th.

The *Great Eastern* sailed from the Nore, for Valencia, on the afternoon of the 15th of July. She passed the Isle of Wight on the afternoon of the following day, under sail and steam, and passed Falmouth at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 17th.

The steamer *Caroline*, having on board the shore end of the Atlantic cable—previously reported as having put into Falmouth—left that port again on the 17th for Valencia.

The *Great Eastern*, with the *Caroline* in tow, passed off Crookhaven on the evening of the 18th, and arrived off Valentia early on the morning of the 19th.

The elections were still progressing in the United Kingdom and monopolized attention. The total number of members returned to the evening of the 18th, was 550, of whom 323 were professing Liberals, and 227 Conservatives. There were still 106 seats to be filled.

The Liberals claim a net gain of 18, but the *Morning Herald*, (Conservative,) only concedes a gain of 14. The Irish elections were going largely in favor of the Liberals. The most importrnt of the contests determined on the 18th, was that for Oxford University, Mr. GLADSTONE having been rejected by a majority of 180 votes.

This result left Mr. GLADSTONE free to accept the invitation to stand for Lancashire, and he promptly repaired to that county where he was welcomed with the utmost enthusiasm. He had addressed great crowds at Manchester and Liverpool and met with perfect ovations at both places.

The election would take place on the 20th, and it was very generally anticipated, notwithstanding Mr. GLADSTONE's late appearance in the field and the vigorous efforts that had been made by the Conservatives, that he would be elected. It was felt that the verdict of Oxford would release Mr. GLADSTONE from the trammels which such a constituency necessarily imposed upon its representatives, and give him full scope for the exercise of his liberal principles.

The *Morning Advertiser* gives currency to a rumor which it says is very generally believed in fashionable circles, to the effect that a marriage between the Prince of Orange and the Princess HELENA, of England, had been definitely arranged.

The trial of CONSTANCE KENT for the notorious "Road Murder" was about to commence, and it is said that the opinion expressed by medical men has led to the abandonment of any defence founded on the plea of insanity.

It is reported that three English travelers had lost their lives while descending the Mallerhorn, in Switzerland. Their names are Lord FRANCIS DOUGLAS, Rev. Mr. HUDSON and Mr. HADDO.

FRANCE.

The departure of the Emperor and Empress from Paris had been delayed in consequence of the indisposition of the Prince Imperial. This indisposition is represented by the Paris journals to have been slight, but there were rumors that it was more serious than had been stated.

Paris evening papers of the 17th allege, however, that the health of the young Prince was then almost entirely restored, but that the departure of their Majesties was, nevertheless, deferred as a measure of prudence for a few days longer.

The Paris Bourse on the 18th was firm but quiet. Rentes closed at 67@52.

SPAIN.

Sundry diplomatic changes are spoken of. Señor MON is said to have resigned the mission to France, and Señor ISTURITZ is named for his successor. The Duke of LUNA is shortly to replace the Duke of OSSUNA at the Russian Court.

It is confirmed that Señor ULLOA will shortly be sent as Ambassador to Florence.

It is stated that the Spanish Government had not approved the conduct observed by the Spanish representative in the late negotiations with the Republic of Chili.

ITALY.

Florence papers contradict the statement that the Italian Government had received an official proposal for an European Congress.

PRUSSIA.

A royal decree has been published declaring the Budget for 1865, as proposed by the Ministry, to be the financial law for the current year. The King adds to the estimate of the Minister of France the sum of 500,000 thalers for the construction of rifled cannon for the navy.

The decree bears date, Carlsbad, July 5, 1865, and is countersigned by all the ministers. The report of the ministers and the budget fixed by them have been published.

EGYPT.

A telegram of the 16th from Alexandria says that the cholera continued to decrease considerably, and it was expected that the epidemic would soon entirely disappear.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The mails from Table Bay to June 14, are received. The hurricane which took place on the 17th May, was one of the most destructive gales that ever visited Table Bay. Eighteen vessels parted from their anchors and went ashore, but there do not appear to have been any American vessels among them.

Fearful loss of life accompanied these wrecks. The Captain, Surgeon, and 27 of the crew of the mail steamer *Athens*, and about 30 others were drowned. In Lumley's Bay also, the gale was very severely felt. The French steam corvette *Primauguet* was driven ashore, but was subsequently got off with the assistance of Her Majesty's ship *Valorous*.

Along the frontier the gale had also done a great deal of damage inland. Large forest trees were uprooted by hundreds, and a great portion of the convict station at the Katberg was blown down. Trade had been much affected by the wrecks, every shipping-house being more or less interested; otherwise, a fair amount of business had been transacted for the season.

The commercial crisis at Port Elizabeth was not yet quite over, and difficulties were being experienced in settling various proposed compositions.

The American ship *Art Union*, from Calcutta for Boston, had completed her repairs at Table Bay, and was ready to sail.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The sales of Cotton for three days were 41,000 bales. The market opened buoyant with an advance of ⅛d.@⅜d. ₱ lb., but subsequently gave way, and closed with a downward tendency, quotations being hardly maintained.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The BREADSTUFFS market was quiet. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR opened and steady. WHEAT quiet, with a downward tendency. CORN scarce and advancing; mixed 30s. a 30s. 6d. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The PROVISION market is generally quiet and steady. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., and GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report: PORK inactive. BEEF quiet. LARD firm at 67s. 6d. a 70s. TALLOW quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES steady. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE steady. RICE firm. RESIN steady. SPIRITS TURPENTINE heavy. PETROLEUM quiet and steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR firm. COFFEE inactive. TEA dull. RICE firm. SPIRITS TURPENTINE declining; quoted at 47s. 6d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols, 89⅞@90⅛ for Money. American Stocks: Illinois Central Railroad, 88⅜@89; Erie Railroad, 54½; United States Five-Twenties, 72@72¼.

Arrival of the Bosphorus.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 30.

The British steamer *Bosphorus* from Liverpool, July 15, with 350 passengers, arrived here to-day.

No Signs of the Hibernian.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, July 30.

There are no signs of the *Hibernian*, now due with Liverpool dates to the 21st inst.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, July 30.

THE GREAT WHISKY CASE DECIDED.

The Rhanbey whisky case, heretofore mentioned by us as the "Highwines Case," at Dubuque, was yesterday finally adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The government was satisfied of the *bona fide* character of the advances made by STURGES & SONS, of Chicago; and upon thorough examination of the entire assets it was found sufficient to pay the government its tax, without taking therefrom any of the highwines sent forward to New-York, and upon which STURGES & SONS, of Chicago, have so largely advanced. Thus, by this arrangement, the government receives its tax, and the bankers who, in good faith, had advanced upon the wines, are protected. The case was managed by Hon. S. S. COX, of New-York City, former member of Congress from Ohio, and W. DEXTER, Esq., of Chicago, on the part of the advancers.

A LIBERAL PRESENT.

W. W. CORCORAN, one of the oldest and wealthiest residents of this District, has just presented his building on H-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, to the Columbian College. The property is valued at thirty thousand dollars. The building is specially designed for the medical department of the Columbian College.

MANDAMUS FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Yesterday, on motion of R. A. HILL, Judge WYLIE, of the Supreme Court of this District, granted a rule upon the Secretary of the Treasury, to show cause why a writ of mandamus should not be issued against him in the case of J. & R. H. PORTER, returnable September 5. Messrs. PORTER claim compensation in thirty thousand dollars for cattle and mules impressed in the service during the Mormon expedition of ALBERT S. JOHNSTON, Colonel Commanding, which they were conveying from Kansas to Utah. The claim was passed upon by the Third Auditor on the 10th of May, 1861, who rendered judgment for $10,000. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. CHASE, refused to allow the claim, and his successor, Mr. FESSENDEN, refused to pass upon it. Thus the matter has rested. Mr. HILL read from the act of Congress of March 3, 1849, showing that in such cases as this the Third Auditor is sole judge, and that his decision is final, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has nothing to do in the matter but to pay the claim certified to by the Third Auditor, who, said Mr. HILL, in these cases, acts under the immediate direction of the President and Secretary of War, and not of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. HILL further stated that Secretary MCCULLOCH was perfectly willing the rule should issue, as he desired to have the matter finally settled.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S WORK.

In the Quartermaster's Department one hundred and fifty extra clerks are kept at work all night, and and the department is employing all the temporary hands that can be had, for the purpose of working off the vast amount of business that has been thrown upon the Quartermaster by reason of the sudden close of the war and the mustering out of the great armies.

DEPOSITARIES IN THE SOUTH.

Hon. H. A. RISLEY has gone to Memphis and other points west and southwest, for the purpose of establishing United States Depositaries in the cities of those regions. Mr. MCKINNEY, Chief Clerk, will act as Solicitor of the Treasury in the absence of Solicitor JORDAN and Assistant Solicitor WHITING.

BOUNTY LANDS.

In the three months ending July 29, 1865, eleven hundred and thirty-five bounty land locations, which had been suspended for defects in the chain of title, have been relieved and placed in hands for patenting, the patents for which will be ready for delivery at an early day.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 30.

THE PRESIDENT ON A TRIP.

The President, accompanied by his family and the Hon. PRESTON KING, left Washington yesterday on a trip down the river, expecting to return to-morrow morning.

THE RAM STONEWALL.

It is understood that the rebel ram *Stonewall* is now at the service of our government, but will not at present be brought to the United States, for fear the yellow fever prevalent at Havana, where she lies, may thus be introduced into our country.

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to make no more clerical appointments excepting in cases of vacancies which must be supplied. Over 15,000 applications of unsuccessful aspirants for clerkships are on file in the department, having accumulated during and since the rebellion. It is estimated that there are nearly 1,600 clerks and 400 copyists employed in the Treasury building.

CHOLERA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The State Department has received advices from the United States Consul at Palermo, dated July 9, relative to the Asiatic cholera prevalent in that vicinity. He represents that owing to the prevalence of cholera in Alexandria, Egypt, and some cases having happened at Malta, the Director General of the Health Office of the island has ordered the expulsion of all vessels arriving from the above points, and a quarantine of several days for all arrivals from the Levant. There is a considerable panic in Palermo and Messina, yet there have been no cases of cholera except in Messina of a person landed from a steamer from Alexandria, who died at the Lazaretto.

NATIONAL BANKS.

For the week ending July 29, fifteen National Banks have been chartered, with an aggregate capital of $5,456,765.

REBEL DESERTERS AND THE PENSION LAWS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that rebel deserters who have subsequently enlisted in the United States military service do not thereby become entitled to the benefits of the pension laws. It is expressly provided by Congressional enactment that no pension shall be paid to any person who has borne arms against the government or in any manner given aid and comfort to the rebellion. The Executive pardon has no effect to set aside or modify this law.

SEVERE STORM.

The storm yesterday afternoon, though of brief continuance, did much damage all over the city. A spout leading from the roof of the executive mansion, and extending through the west wing of the building, got clogged with refuse material left there by the workmen who had been making repairs, in consequence of which some of the chambers were flooded with water to the depth of several feet, and the ceiling of one of them fell. Much alarm was occasioned to the inmates, and the utmost activity was required to prevent the east room and other apartments from being similarly invaded.

THE WATERING PLACES.

FROM NEWPORT.

The Ocean Bath—Who Indulge and the Way They Do It—Coachmen and Footmen—A Joke on Mr. R——n, of New-York—Sozodont Cocktail.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, July 29, 1865.

In my last letter I promised you a sketch of the ocean bath, or a "dip," as it is generally called. The morning dip commences about 10:30 o'clock, and lasts away along until after 2, and is more numerously attended than the post-meridian bath. The early birds and the "trash" arrive at the beach at 10 A. M.; about 11 a middling class—say professional gentlemen and their ladies—appear upon the beach, and at 12 the nabobs put in an appearance. The former "tramp, tramp, tramp," or come on foot; the middling class come down in lumbering omnibuses, at fifty cents a head, if you know the ropes, or all the money you've got, if you're a stranger. Hack-drivers stick close to the Scripture in this particular—if you are a stranger, they take you in—they do, indeed. The nabobs dash down in elegant equipages, in style and structure, all the way from a chariot down to a bread-basket. For the sum of fifteen cents you enter a huge cracker-box and disrobe yourself and make divers preparations for Neptune's embrace. Those who own bathing habiliments are lucky. Those who hire them are more apt to be lousy, especially if the exercise of one's skill can manage to keep the dilapidated trowsers together during a bath.

At 12 o'clock the excitement is at its zenith. All classes and all shades of society are represented either on the beach or in the water. Millionaires and million-heiresses, tradesmen, professionals, mechanics, and gentlemen and ladies of elegant leisure—better known as gamblers and courtesans—make up the *dramatis personæ*. "Ah! there comes a rattling equipage; the lady drives, herself, with her coachman by her side; what a lovely creature—how divinely made; what a bust;—and what a waterfall; what rats, what mice, what—what—what else do the ladies wear upon their heads?—not much bonnet, certain. She alights—what an ankle. There—there she goes, this Venus—the sight of her produces a sort of melting luxuriance of ecstacy—into Booth No. 24." * * * "Lord gracious! who is that, or *what* is that, coming out of Booth 24? She looks like a shrimp. Where under the sun has that well turned ankle disappeared? where is that Hebe bust? and where, oh where, is *that* waterfall? What a fall *was* there, my reader. Where are the rats and mice, and—oh, *where is the woman?* Alas! she has left most of herself in Booth 24." A few weeks ago I engaged, in Nashville, to take a lady to English opera. She was gorgeously arrayed when I arrived at her house, and was in the act of adjusting a collar. Says she; "My gracious! I haven't got anything to put on but a paper collar." "All right, Madam," I rejoined, "I had just as leave see you with nothing but a paper collar on as not." But I take it all back, after witnessing the transformation in No. 24. Halloo, there comes a right smart-looking girl. Oh, there's an excursion to-day from Fall River, I see; she's a factory girl, and makes four dollars a week attending to spindles sixteen hours a day. This is her first idle day for a year, and she gets "docked" sixty-six cents and seven mills for it. However, she's no earthly account. She's got a beautiful face, a splendid form, is a good, honest, upright, virtuous girl, but she hasn't got a cent—she's no earthly account. This "creature" goes into Booth No. 25. Miss 25 prepares herself for the bath and trips it down the beach alongside of Miss 24. They dash into the embraces of old ocean, who knows no grade, and come to the surface together. The rotundity of Miss 24 has ceased entirely to exist. She looks for all the world like the last rose of next Summer, while Miss 25 is left blooming alone. Neptune has knocked to smash what seeming voluptuousness still existed in the bathing dress of Miss 24, but on the contrary has further developed the charms of Miss 25, as her wet clothes hug closely to her handsomely-chiseled limbs. Miss 24 quits the bath, looking more than anything else I can think of now, like a long wet stocking; but soon after dashes through Touro-street a gorgeous female. Miss 25 leaves the ocean as she entered it—a woman.

"Ah! who is this elegant Brigadier? I never saw or heard of him before. He goes into Booth 30." I'll tell you who he is. He is a coward. He is a Captain in one of the regiments of the regular brigade. He got this appointment through political influence. At the battle of Stone River he was taken sick before the commencement of the fight and carried to the rear. At Shiloh he was away on leave, and his company was commanded by another officer. Through his shrewdness he became detached, and saw none of the Tennessee campaign. During the Atlanta campaign this son of Mars was made a Colonel, but up to this time had never seen a battle—had never snuffed gunpowder. He was assigned to a colored regiment, but never commanded it in the field. This regiment fought gallantly at the battle of Nashville. Here was at least an opportunity for this elegant Brigadier. But he couldn't see it. Late in the day of Friday's battle he sneaked out to the field, and took a position behind a tree, over a mile and a half from where his regiment was fighting. He is now a Brigadier-General. All the officers and soldiers in the Army of the Cumberland know this man. He is universally known as *the* coward, *par excellence*, of Gen. THOMAS'S army. In Booth No. 31 is a veteran soldier—a private in the Fifteenth Regulars, headquarters at Fort Adams, Newport. He has been in seventeen battles, and has been wounded six times. Old ocean treats them both alike, though.

The rage this season is coachmen and footmen—to an extent never indulged in before. In most all cases their livery is of the most costly and luxurious character. Why not do them the honors, as we do the ladies at sensation balls? thus:

Mrs. B——'s elegant equipage is driven by JOHN, a broad-shouldered Milesian, with a turnip nose and carrotty hair, which can't be beat. His coat, vest, and pants are gray cassimere, with a superfluity of brass (washed in goold) buttons. He wears white kids. On his hat, which is a little fatigued on the left flank, he wears a red rosette. JOHN thinks he is the best-looking coachman in town. He gets a good salary.

Mrs. T——'s double-grays are driven by SOLOMON, not a Jew, but a nigger, with a mouth like a freight depot and a nose of rectangular shape. He dresses in green to keep up the style of the house, and has four rows of pure (German) silver buttons on his coat. He carries a watch, and Mrs. T. often asks him what time it is. He often tells her. He wears a white hat with a black crape. SOLOMON thinks he is the most elegant coachman in town. He gets a fair salary.

Miss C——'s carriage is driven by a short fellow named LONGFELLOW. He has but one eye—the other was punched out several years ago in an affray he had with one Lord HARDINGE in the County Tipperary. This short LONGFELLOW wears a high black hat, with gold lace around it. He dresses in drab, with drab buttons to match. He never eats meat on Friday—in public, and never drinks whisky—without getting into a fight. He goes one eye on Miss C., who smells of petroleum and old age. LONGFELLOW thinks he is the most dashing coachman in town. He is. He threw Miss C. out of her carriage a few days ago, and like to have dashed her brains out—which wouldn't have made a grease spot. He gets a decent salary.

Mr. W.'s team is driven by a French gentleman, from Cork, named FISH. FISH was born in 1835, in the quiet village of Squedunk, No. two-twos and a two Kerdusenhouser-street, up-stairs, during the temporary illness of one of his parents. At an early stage of his life he was an infant, and was weaned on whisky, which he has never touched since out of the same kind of a vessel. He was formerly a stone-mason, and came to this country from England, *via* Botany Bay. He dresses in gray clothes, covered with gold lace and brass buttons. His pants are a little too short. His hat is a beaver, made out of cat fur, with a red and white rosette. He often carries a brick in said *chapeau*. His habits are very loose, although he gets very tight sometimes. He has a bald spot on the top of his head, but is taking Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. He says there is a great deal of efficaciousness-ness-ness about it. He thinks he is the most fascinating coachman in town. He gets a liberal salary.

Mr. R. was here last Summer. He is a gay customer. Sometimes he fights the tiger, and sometimes he gets drunk. Last Summer he left here, owing a faro bank $2,200. Night before last he went into the same bank with $1,000 in cash, and increased it to $4,000, and stopped playing. He followed up his success by getting gloriously drunk, and, late at night, was put to bed by his urbane host. Before retiring, the gambler went to R.'s bed, took out his pocket-book, and abstracted $2,200, made out a receipt for the amount, and placed it in one of the sections of the pocket-book, and went to bed in the same room with Mr. R. The next morning the latter gentleman arose early, and, after divers cocktails, commenced counting his money. Presently he shouted to his friend: "By all that's good, I've been robbed." "Oh, I guess not. I put you to bed, and locked you in." "Didn't I make $3,000 last night?" asked R. "Yes," said the other. "Well, I'm —— if I've got $2,000 here." "Well, well, my dear fellow, don't you recollect paying me that $2,000 odd that stood over from last year?" inquired the gambler. "No; good gracious, did I," said R. "Why, yes," said the other, "and I gave you the receipt in full, for fear you would not remember it, and you placed it in your wallet." R. fumbled over his pocket-book for a moment, took therefrom a piece of paper, perused its contents once or twice, and fell over on to his pillow, muttering, "I always make a —— fool of myself when I'm drunk."

I will relate you one more little joke on four Puritans from the Hub. This took place on the third floor of the Ocean House this morning. These four Puritans were out on what is termed "a lark" last night. They tumbled up stairs and rolled in this morning at an early hour. About 6 o'clock, one of the gentlemen, who belonged to an adjoining room, got up and skirmished for a drink. He found whisky and sugar, and presently came across what he took for bitters. He bethought him to meke four stout cocktails, and wake the boys up. He used whisky and bitters freely, and made what he supposed were four regular old eye-openers. He awoke the Puritans, and handed them their rations. "Here's fun," and down went the cocktails. I cannot describe the faces, nor can I give you the faintest idea of the concert of four voices which followed; I will merely state, however, that the bitters used was Van Buskirk's Fragrant Sozodont.

B. C. T.

SARATOGA.

Arrival of Distinguished Persons—Almost a Panic—Something Personal—A Monster Hotel Project—The Drama—Hermann.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 29, 1865.

Lieut-Gen. GRANT and party left for Nova Scotia via Boston, this morning, at 7 o'clock. The early hour secured the Gen. immunity from over zealous friends, for Saratogians are proverbially late risers, and nothing less than a fire would get them out of bed at so unseasonable an hour as 7 o'clock. The visionary correspondents who see a crowd of people sipping Saratoga water, 'anywhere within two hours after sunrise, must have sat up all night drinking champagne and whiskey straights, for that is the only class of people active enough to violate, thus publicly, the law of good breeding, as established by long practice at this watering place by being up so early.

Well, GRANT has gone and we are ready for the next sensation; what it will be no one can tell. Gen. HOOKER is expected here to-night, as is also Gov. FENTON. Gov. CURTIN returned last night, after a brief visit to Pennsylvania, to facilitate the mustering out of soldiers. So systematic has the Governor arranged things at Harrisburgh, that about six thousand war-worn heroes, belonging to different Pennsylvania regiments, have been mustered out at Harrisburgh during the week. No three men, perhaps, have gained more enviable distinction in their respective spheres during the late war than those whose names are given above. HOOKER gave himself up wholly and heartily to fight the battles of his country; rank was a secondary consideration with him, as was fully illustrated at the breaking out of the war, when he only asked to be placed where he could "best serve his country;" and again, at a later period, when policy dictated his removal from the command of the Army of the Potomac, instead of going home to brood over the ingratitude of republics, he was ready to take any position that might be assigned him. Such constant devotion to country, through good and evil report—through the darkest hours of the contest—when good men faltered on either hand—has endeared him to every loyal man in the country, and his name will be handed down to posterity as one worthy to occupy a high place in the niche of fame.

Gov. CURTIN in another sphere acted the part of a hero and a patriot by wielding the whole influence of a large State in support of the government, never for a moment hesitating or faltering, but always zealous in the cause, displaying remarkable energy in meeting the demands upon his State, and through his exertions the Key Stone of the Union arch was kept in place.

Gov. FENTON—or Father FENTON—as the New-York soldiery delight to call him, was indeed a father to them. First as a member of Congress and next as Governor of New-York, he wielded the whole influence of his position to sustain the government, and devoted probably as much of his time to the welfare of the soldiers as any other man in the whole country; no soldier ever applied to him for advice or assistance in vain, and to my personal knowledge he made many paths smooth that had before been filled with thorns. Fully convinced of the rightcousness of the cause, he gave it his unqualified and zealous support, and was one of the few who could in the darkest hour see the silver lining of the black cloud. It was such men as these who bridged over many a dark chasm during the struggle, when men all around them were almost ready to give up in despair. Millions yet unborn will rise to bless all such pure patriots.

At about 10 o'clock last night, as Gen. GRANT and party left the Opera House, a cry of fire was started at Congress Hall. Some thoughtless person went in front of the Opera House, and gave the alarm there at the top of his voice. The whole audience, men, women and children, apparently arose en masse and made a rush to get out of the building. Fortunately the building is all doors around the auditorium, opening upon the piazza that surrounds the house, and no serious accident occurred. Several ladies fainted away, and many dresses were injured, but in a few minutes the panic subsided, the people rescated themselves, and then laughed at each other for having acted so foolishly. The performance was continued. The scene of excitement at Congress Hall and Union Hotel for two or three minutes was a fearful one. Many ladies were in the rooms dressing for the ball—these rushed into the corridors, and ran about like mad in the halls; the ladies in the parlor rushed for the street, and the gentlemen wanted to know where the fire was, but no fire could be found. The partial destruction of a curtain was the whole extent of the damage done.

Mr. MARVIN has completed arrangements to erect a monster hotel on the site of the old States, recently destroyed by fire, which is to accommodate 2,000 guests, more or less. The work will be commenced on Monday next, and the building is to be ready for use by the 1st of July, 1866. The new structure is to be made of brick, five stories high, and will occupy three sides of a square; the front on Broadway will extend from Division-street all the way up to the "American" Building, (including the ground upon which there is now a bank;) length, 212 feet, with a depth of 50 feet; the wing on Division-street will be 475 feet, and the parallel wing 292 feet;—in this last-named wing alone there will be 42 parlors and 200 bedrooms. A piazza is to extend along the whole front on Broadway and on Division-street. When finished this will be the largest hotel in the country The estimated cost is in the neighborhood of $400,000.

It is currently reported, but with how much truth I cannot say, that eels get used to the skinning process. Now I have got used, from long suffering, to having paragraphs filched from my letters by cotemporaries without crediting the TIMES, just about as much as the eels have to being skinned. They don't say anything, nor do I complain, because it is of no use. But when men, high-minded, even of the press persuasion, not only steal paragraphs from my letters, as has been done twice during the last week, but give credit to a paper way down in Boston, it is more than even a correspondent who has had to put up with snobbery for four years in the army, can reasonably be expected to bear in silence. Somebody in Troy had better take the hint or I shall stop taking his paper.

"The Colleen Bawn" has been a great card for GROVER. This is the third successive night it has been produced here, and each time to full houses. To-day every reserved seat was taken before the dinner hour.

VON HERMANN, the wonderful Predigitateur, will hold levees in the Opera House, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, and notwithstanding the high price of tickets, $2 each, more than half have already been sold. The fact is, HERMANN is a genial companion, and during the last week has been holding private seances, and astonishing everybody by the adroitness he displays, deceiving every one, without any of the usual stage paraphernalia. The whole of his tricks are entirely new, he having been gathering them during his three years' absence from the country.

The hotels fairly swarm with visitors, and the hearts of landlords are made glad; but there is always room for a few more.

Extensive arrangements have been made for the races, which commence on the 7th of August, and a great time is expected.

E. A. P.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 27.

Gen. T. O. OSBORN passed through here to-day on his way to Chicago.

The late Third New-York Cavalry, Capt. DERNE, commanding, now the First New-York Mounted Rifles, under Col. SUMNER, have been transferred to Fredericksburg, and have been relieved at Suffolk by the First District of Columbia Cavalry, by orders received by Gen. O. L. MANN.

The U. S. frigate *Congress*, is not afloat as was reported; but an effort will soon be made to raise her, which it is expected will prove successful.

The courts of Elizabeth City County were organized to-day, and every officer is pronounced a Union man.

The Commissary Department at Portsmouth has been discontinued.

Thermometer 105 in the shade.

FRIDAY, July 28.

The steamer *Columbia* arrived last evening from Richmond bound to Baltimore with the Tenth Ohio Regiment, 700 men, going home.

The Government will sell here on August 3, 170 cannon, several brass pieces, and a lot of muskets, all taken from the rebel fortifications.

Gen. Grant in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 30.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT attended divine service, this morning, at the Old South Church, when a sermon was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Mr. MANNING, and at 3 o'clock this afternoon he dined at the Revere House, in company with Gov. ANDREW. Late in the afternoon, the General and party rode in the suburbs. To-morrow he will visit Harvard College, the Navy-yard, and other points of interest, and at 12 o'clock will hold a public reception in Faneuil Hall.

Whenever the General has appeared in public, he has met with the most heartfelt and unbounded enthusiasm among all classes.

Returning Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 30.

The Eighteenth New-Hampshire Regiment. Col. CLOUGH, 240 men, arrived last night and left this afternoon by steamer for New London, en route for Concord, N. H. The usual attentions were shown by the Military State Agent in this city,

Battery A, Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, 83 men, arrived from Hilton Head by steamer *Empire City* this morning, and have been provided with quarters at the Battery Barracks by Col. ALMY. They will leave for Providence to-morrow.

The Steamship Blackstone Disabled.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, July 29—5 P. M.

Information has just reached here that the steamer *Blackstone* is ten miles southeast-by-east from Cape Henry in a disabled condition. She has a pilot on board from the pilot-boat *Pride* No. 3. Capt. ANDREW AINSWORTH has gone to her relief with the steamer *Eliza Hancox*, Capt. POST.

A Cool Place.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. Y., July 29.

The thermometer at 7 A. M. at 56 degrees.

The Whalers Destroyed by the Shenandoah.

The New Bedford *Standard* says of the destruction of eight whaleships by the pirate *Shenandoah*:

"This is a more severe blow than New-Bedford has experienced since the British invasion and destruction of the shipping and business part of the town in 1778. It took many years for the place to recover from the effects of that wanton raid, and now, our city being on the decline, this second act of British vandalism is doubly severe.

We may reasonably expect, however, that the present season will see the last of such piratical disasters to the whaling business, and our merchants, by exhibiting a renewed spirit of enterprise, may do much to retrieve the past. Let the full number of vessels be immediately fitted for the fishery, and we may confidently trust that before they arrive on the cruising grounds the pirate will be among the things that were. In consequence of the news whale oil is going up, and this should be an additional incentive to embark in the business.

Some month ago a communication was addressed by Messrs. WILLIAMS & HAVEN, of New-London, in behalf of the Pacific whaling interests, to the Navy Department, setting forth the danger of the fleet being attacked by the *Shenandoah*, and answer was received that several naval vessels were then in the Pacific Ocean, and others on their way to join the squadron, and no danger need be apprehended. Many war risks have been canceled by the owners of vessels on this assurance of safety. Still there is no available force now at hand to cope with the pirate. The present wholesale destruction of vessels will doubtless incite the government to do as much as to lock the door now that the horse has been stolen, and we have confidence that the Pacific will in a few months swarm with our cruisers and the pirates will either be driven from the seas or run up at the yard-arm.

The total value of the vessels belonging to this port was $237,000, and the total insurance amounts to but $116,425. War policies had been canceled and ceased by limitation, amounting to about $80,000. The Mutual Marine and Pacific Mutual offices had no war risks on any of the captured vessels.

There is much excitement among our merchants and at the insurance offices, and no more war risks will be taken on vessels cruising in the Pacific and Arctic Oceans until further advices are received.

A dispatch received by Messrs. SWIFT & ALLEN from Capt. WILLIAMS, of bark *Jireh Swift*, dated San Francisco, 20th inst., states that his vessel was burned by the pirate off Cape Thaddeus, 22d June. She had taken four hundred barrels whale oil thus early in the season.

Naval.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCTORARA.

The U. S. steamer *Octorara*, Lieut.-Com'der. W. W. LEOW, from Pensacola, July 20, arrived at this port yesterday.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Com'r. W. W. Leow; Act'g Vol. Lieut. and Executive Officer H. J. Sleeper; Acting Ensign John N. Frost, Jr., (navigating officer;) Acting Assistant Paymaster, J. H. Plynchon; First Assistant Engineer, Acting Chief,) James Atkins; Second Aeistant Engineer James Hunt; Act'g Second Engineer John S. Hayes; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Geo. W. Lathrop and A. B. Bagley; Mates, Geo. P. Gifford and John Dickson.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

MORE ABOUT DR. GWIN.

He Turns Against the Government of Maximilian.

Social and Political Condition of the Empire.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 28, 1865.

The steamer *Vera Cruz*, instead of bringing the customary lucubrations of your correspondent, ("Mejicano") landed the individual himself at the foot of Broadway. This happened not because of his thinking that the readers of the TIMES would prefer seeing the manufacturer instead of reading his productions; for there is fairness enough in him to be aware that in this particular case, as in many others, the miller is not equal in comeliness to the flour, although but of second quality, produced by his mill. However, there is how it happened:

The courier was about to depart and the overtasked, not lazy, scribbler was about taking off his coat and rolling up his sleeves to hurry through with his compliments to his friends of the United States, when the order of departure was suddenly received. Of course it must be understood that it sometimes happens that a correspondent has plenty else to do. So the readers of the TIMES are going to receive a letter from Mexico dated New-York. Of course I am aware that in conformity with the rule of the craft I ought to date from Mexico, although writing from New-York. But I am not as yet high enough among my brother correspondents to take such liberties with the truth and my readers.

I will pass over a description of the ceremonies gone through upon the occasion of the *fête de l'Empereur* on the 6th inst. Let me only mention that my nearest neighbor and best friend informed me that the wines were plenty, well chosen, and *bien frappes*.

I must also abstain from describing the appearance of the *Emperatrice* at the great ball given by their Majesties, for one very good reason, that it was given the very first night after my departure. The only reliable item I can mention about it is, that I helped that best of my friends and neighbors to stretch the snowy white gloves he intended to wear while kicking up his heels in the Imperial presence. It is really not my fault if his dignified bearing was not admired there.

I suppose it will be remembered that in one of my last I told how GWIN had been rather roughly let a few pegs down by the imperial hierarchy. I may add that I met him two or three days after the loss of that high position, prospecting (in a horn) sixty thousand dollars a year. He was attired in his fighting suit, a woolen shirt, and just then on his way to the diligence, which was going to take him to a new field of operations. He is now in Texas, or, at least, in Matamoras, swearing the downfall of the Emperor and of the Empire. His first step in that direction will be to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. Let the Yankees rejoice—a great sinner has been converted. The strange news that is now coming from the Rio Grande shows that the mighty fellow is actually at work. Look out for one daily; that is if GWIN finds somebody green enough to pay the expenses of telegrams. As to himself he knows how to compose short but sweet sensational lines.

Gen. STONE is also going—gone from Mexico. He did not accomplish anything, as far as I am aware. He may thank his keeping company with GWIN for his want of success. However, in justice to the General, let me say that, of my own knowledge, I know that he still loves the old flag, and has always, while in Mexico, abstained from political allusions.

Let me, now, try to resume the situation as it was when I left Vera Cruz, on the 14th inst. In the meantime I may answer a few of the many questions with which I am assailed since my arrival here. I believe myself justified in assuring the readers of the TIMES that my means of information are good. I certainly ought to know, if I don't. Those who will take my word may argue from it, and in nine cases out of ten they shall be right.

The Emperor of the French, the shrewd NAPOLEON the Third, when he entered upon that troublesome Mexican business, did so under the advice of a corrupt minister, who, for interested motives of his own, deceived him as to the necessity, the facility and consequences of interference. It was represented that the sight of a few European troops would gather the Mexicans under the wings of France, and the other powers originally joining the intervention. Everybody knows how.

The appearance of a task more difficult to accomplish than expected, made England and Spain withdraw. NAPOLEON thought the honor of the French flag concerned, and went on. Originally the Liberal side was intended to be supported; that is, NAPOLEON had made up his mind to keep JUAREZ in power, because he thought JUAREZ represented progress and the mass of the people. This, however, did not suit SALIGNY & Co.; their pecuniary interest was on the side of the Church. Unfortunately, some dastardly acts were then committed by some of the followers of JUAREZ. This, of course, strengthened the arguments of the unprincipled men who were representing the Church party as the most popular and the most reliable for the establishment of a better and permanent government. Thus the *sword of France was placed in the wrong side of the scale*. This NAPOLEON soon found out. Hence the disgrace of the unworthy Minister; hence a friendly hand extended to the Liberals; hence

the contrary, France does not intend to keep away any part of Mexico for pay. I do not believe the French people would tolerate another policy, even if NAPOLEON would attempt it.

The flag of France having waved over the empire of Mexico, it cannot honorably be withdrawn as long as there is danger for that empire. The French people, and I may add, the French soldiers, are anxious to withdraw; but, of course, they cannot do it as long as their protection is wanted there. To be plain: France cannot withdraw from Mexico as long as the United States have not recognized MAXIMILIAN. Should it be done, three months afterward there would not be a French soldier on the Mexican soil. MAXIMILIAN would be left face to face with his people and his neighbors, &c., &c.

Of course there is another way of enforcing the Monroe doctrine, and of having the French intervention come to an end, and this is the so much boasted of and talked-about way of *driving them out*. This, although it might perhaps be done, would certainly cause some little trouble. The United States are undoubtedly powerful enough to expect to be able to control their continent. But is every man or every government to assert his strength and power by fighting?

Let us suppose the French driven away, and an American army quartered in the City of Mexico, as it once was, what will be done with the Mexicans? Shall they be left with a republican government, cutting each other's throats, as they have done for so many years? Shall the several States of Mexico be absorbed as Territories, and then as States, and the Mexicans allowed the free rights of a citizen of the great and model republic? Tell the veterans of the Mexican war what kind of voters would the Mexicans make. We had many Mexicans in California when that golden country fell into our hands. Where are they to-day? Are they intelligent voters? or are they not where the Indians are gone or going—to their fathers? With this difference—the Indian dies, shot like a brave; the Mexicans in California go falling from some pre-eminent position, and get caught in the lasso they glory so much in carrying about. Let us here admire the ways of Providence. The miners in early days found hemp scarce and the thieves numerous. A remedy was found attached to the evil in the love of every Mexican for a fine horse-hair rope!

The American people have just accomplished a great deed. They have freed the negroes. Let them now be civilized. There is plenty of good work to accomplish. Would it not be as well to allow somebody else to hang—I beg your pardon—to take care of the Mexicans?

Let us, then, think of it. We have two ways of vindicating the Monroe doctrine. Which is the best? Which would be the wisest? Fight the French, and very likely the other Powers who have indorsed the French Government, (the Russian Emperor included.) Or, see the French politely out by recognizing MAXIMILIAN? And then, &c., &c.

Which of the two policies would in future ages do more honor to the President of the United States?

As I have said before, MAXIMILIAN was chosen particularly on account of his good personal qualities. However, thus far the young Emperor's want of experience in business has made him make mistakes, but he has also already accomplished many good and useful reforms. One quality he is particularly gifted with—that is, he is, above all, *a Liberal*, in ideas and in practice. Instead of having a dislike for Americans and American institutions, he is actually an admirer of the republic, and tries to introduce American institutions into his dominions. I understand that he has been heard to say: "Republicanism in form and in practice is better than any government, but it is not applicable everywhere."

The greatest mistake made by MAXIMILIAN, and the cause of most of his troubles, is the mistake of an honest man. So far, he has been trying to civilize the Mexicans by themselves; that is, he uses Mexicans exclusively to govern. All the ministers and other officials are Mexicans. It is a generous idea, but deplorable in its results. Never has a people been civilized by itself. Here many historical quotations might prove my erudition; they are crowding at the end of my pen, but they must be unmercifully wiped off.

A gentleman conversing with His Majesty upon that subject, quoted the King of the Sandwich Islands, and said: "Look at that small Kanaka monarch, his diminutive kingdom is prosperous. But he does not employ natives exclusively; he takes the best man for the right place, no matter where he comes from. His Chief Justice and two of his ministers are Americans, two of the ministers are English, and one is French." These words did not at all offend the very hard-working Emperor, but he took note of it, as he does of everything that strikes him as new. I believe that the plain common sense of MAXIMILIAN will soon bring him to follow the example of his little brother of the Sandwich Islands. The day that he makes up his mind to adopt that policy will be a happy one for his reign. The better class of Americans themselves would applaud it.

The military situation is rather difficult to explain. The Imperial troops are the masters wherever they show themselves. In fact, the Liberals do not believe in fighting. All their skill consists in keeping their running gear in good order.

The Mexican intervention being very unpopular in France, NAPOLEON does not like to venture sending more troops. On the contrary, the most exhausted regiments are gradually withdrawn. The result is, that there is hardly thirty thousand troops scattered all over the country. So that much territory remains still to be conquered, and what is conquered needs protection. But, in spite of all the difficulties, the empire keeps on extending its wings. Still the military situation is far from satisfactory.

As to the news received yesterday and to-day from the Rio Grande, it is not worth discussing. I feel confident that the practical common-sense of the American people will prevail. I have been able to judge by myself of the efforts made on the Mexican side to avoid trouble. As a proof of the anxiety of MAXIMILIAN on that subject; let me mention that he has sent in those regions a minister, that every small difficulty might be settled promptly and satisfactorily.

Remember, however, that on both sides of this river there is a gathering of busy fellows, anxious to bring about a collision. Remember that GWIN & Co. are now in these parts, and that queer stories shall, as a matter of course, be dated from the Rio Grande instead of from Mexico.

My next, in a month, will be dated Mexico, and shall certainly be a genuine article from there.

MEJICANO.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF MEXICO.

Letters from Mrs. Maria A. K. de N.—No. 2.

The continual political strifes to which Mexico has been a prey for so many years, have greatly undermined the social intercourse of the people. Party spirit was carried even to the domestic circle, separating friends and relations, and, sometimes, parents and children.

Society was divided into two distinct parties—Conservatives and Liberals; the former maintaining all the rights of the Church, its dignitaries and its fanaticisms; the latter demolishing, destroying and appropriating with true liberality the riches which had been accumulated through centuries to Church and State. The former were retrogrades; the latter progressive. The one was content to maintain affairs as they had been for years past; the other wished to destroy the past without forming any adequate plan for the future.

Those only who have witnessed the different governments which have followed each other in quick succession for some years past, can form an impartial judgment and come to the conclusion that the faults and failings of both sides, when weighed, would balance equal. All right-thinking and uninterested observers must acquiesce in the opinion that neither party are capable of governing, and foreign intervention alone can save the country.

Who does not remember the eagerness with which the entrance of the Liberal party into the capital of Mexico in 1861 was greeted? The foreign population especially hailed with delight what they were assured would be freedom from the despotism which had prevailed during the times of ZULEAGA and MIRAMON. Guarantees were offered which could not fail of procuring prosperity and security; but, alas! how short lived were those hopes. The government, elated with success and newly acquired power, forgot with possession all those maxims and proverbs which were their boast while carrying the standard of rebellion. Personal ambition raised contentions among themselves and divided all those elements which were so necessary to cement the foundation of the new government.

These political changes and contentions naturally exercised an influence in social life. The *turtulhos*, or evening soirées, were marked by the color of the different parties, which extended even to dress on the fair sex, the Conservatives wearing green, which signified hope (in their restoration;) while the Liberals, with ribbonets of flaming red, testified the extreme liberality of their opinions.

It is to be lamented that the literary acquirements of the softer sex in Mexico are so sadly neglected. Their conversational powers are of the most trifling order, the favorite topics being dress, latest fashions, and last, though not least, the faults and shortcomings of their own sex. They possess very little knowledge of the world beyond their own valley, and always consider, as a matter of course, that their nation must hold the first rank. It cannot be claimed that they are, generally speaking, very handsome, and their carriage and general bearing most graceful. They are famed for the smallness of their feet, which is scarcely surprising, as they are not accustomed to take much bodily exercise, with the exception of the daily drives to the Paseo, and sometimes riding out on horseback. It must also be stated that they possess great musical talent, many of them being equal if not superior to many prima donnas in voice and execution. The acquirements of the other sex are more illustrated, there being many literary characters among them, those of the higher class of society having for the most part had the advantage of foreign travel and education.

Fanaticism prevails to a great extent in Mexico. Saints and images being more worshiped than the Creator. The clergy possess great influence in social life, the women being in many cases the slaves of their confessors, and bestowing upon them more deference than even to their husbands or fathers. How far that confidence has been abused is known to many, and the private life of many of these fathers of the Church is that of the libertine. Of late years, however, the power and influence of the Church has been greatly on the decline.

During the time of the Liberals the priests were deprived of all their rights and prerogatives, and many unnecessary ceremonies abolished. Since the arrival of MAXIMILIAN I. their privileges have not been restored, and they are still restrained within bounds.

The many convents of nuns which were then suppressed have not been reinstated, and solely those orders which were left without any means for support, are maintained at the expense of the government.

Those who have witnessed the dissensions which have rent Mexico for so many years past, and the despotism and anarchy which have prevailed under all the different governments, cannot but admire and applaud the untiring and zealous efforts of MAXIMILIAN I. to unite the elements of discord and blend them into harmony. It is not now asked, as formerly, to what party or nation men belong. The national banner is unfurled and all alike are invited to seek protection beneath its folds.

Many formerly staunch partisans and adherents to the Liberal party are now in the actual employ of the empire, convinced that through foreign aid alone the country had prospered under the healthful auspices of peace.

It is not my intention to enter into political debates, for which I am incompetent, but confine myself to a few impartial observations regarding the influence borne upon the social position of Mexico, through its political dissensions.

May it be asked, did Mexico enjoy peace and security under the last republican government? Were truly republican liberties and precepts observed? Were strangers (as it has been said,) received with open hospitality, and allowed those privileges accorded to children of the soil, or were they not rather regarded, *even as foreigners*, even those claiming citizenship from the sister republic, the United States, from whom aid is now so loudly demanded by its *patriots*. Were not the last days of the republic marked by many acts of violence and despotism, and did not anarchy hold entire sway? Did not the last representative abuse the power placed in his hands, and embroil the republic in the foreign war, which soon decided its fate? The question is not whether it is an empire, or a republic, but whether under the present form of government, those elements are united which are necessary to form a firm foundation for the future welfare and prosperity of its people?

Peace alone is necessary for the regeneration of a people so long oppressed through anarchy and despotism. Peace is required for the restoration of those establishments of industry and education, which have been suffered gradually to decline, through the want of means necessary for their maintainance. Peace is demanded to insure the influx of foreign emigration so necessary for the development and cultivation of those immense tracts of uncivilized territory, still under the dominion of the wild beast or the savage, and whose incalculable riches have been suffered to remain intact, from the want of security offered to the laborer. And to MAXIMILIAN I., has been allotted this responsible task of civilization and regeneration. Into his hands have been placed the reins of government, by a wise and all-seeing Providence, to the end that the nation, under his guidance, may progress.

Those, who through long years have witnessed the consequences of domestic warfare, and the oblivion into which a nation can be thrown through the personal ambition of its ministers, cannot but desire and pray for the firm establishment of a government, offering the only means of security and welfare, to a people unfitted to govern themselves.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS,

United States District Court, New-Orleans—Industry of Judge Durell—Prize Cases Before the Court—Confiscation Cases—Prizes Condemned—Prizes Released—Large Amounts Involved.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 22, 1865.

The United States District Court, presided over by the Hon. E. H. DURELL, will adjourn on the last day of this month. Since the court was opened it has been in constant session, and has accomplished an amount of labor which Chief Justice CHASE, while here, pronounced without precedent. The large amounts of the property involved by decisions in this court is remarkable. Suits varying from fifty to three hundred thousand dollars are commonplace on the calendar. Upon the opening of the court, the principal business was prize cases, but they have ceased, and in their place the confiscation of property belonging to the enemies of the United States occupies the time of the court. The rebel Secretary J. P. BENJAMIN, Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, D. F. KENNER, C. M. CONRAD, Gen. DICK TAYLOR and JOHN SLIDELL are among the more prominent owners of estates, the proceeds of the sale of which has gone into the United States Treasury. The revenue cases have been numerous, in some cases involving large amounts of property. I do not know, of course, what is the sum total of the "prize business" in other courts throughout the country, but as these cases, so far as New-Orleans is concerned, *have ended*, I take the liberty of sending you a carefully prepared statement of the condemnations, so far as vessels are concerned, and the amount these vessels, with their cargoes, brought at the United States Marshal's sales. The table will be interesting, not only to the navy, but to the world at large.

Name of Prize.	Value.	Name of Prize.	Value.
Helena*	$5,505 51	Ellen*	$6,567 28
McGuinn*	700 00	Champion*	4,522 37
Sir Wm. Bagley†	218,540 73	Louisa*	5,611 35
Excelsior*	2,630 88	Grey Jacket‡	357,632 26
Cecelia D.*	5,389 56	H. Colthirst*	4,434 56
Betsey*	1,700 00	My Douglass*	4,865 75
Flying Scud*	69,433 86	Camilla*	33,960 89
J. T. Davis*	9,925 00	Stingray*	38,988 04
Warrior†	29,276 67	Lily*	5,905 66
Wave*	18,900 69	J. Douglass*	41,011 62
S. Merchant†	3,000 00	Bloomer†	5,100 00
McCanfield*	32,842 66	Sylphide*	3,050 69
Alabama†	131,364 10	Marion*	381 96
Montgomery†	20,248 94	Tennessee† (seized by U. S. Govt.)	
Segur*	3,150 00	Calhoun†	14,500 00
Liz. Davis*	18,351 19	M. Albert*	3,895 94
Friendship*	3,209 94	M. Sorley*	103,063 46
Amita*	72,587 49	Lily*	9,019 94
Volante*	124,649 57	Alma*	3,531 00
Reserve*	4,524 37	Laura*	6,843 01
Winona*	93,281 26	Fanny*	10,317 61
Leocadie*	1,997 00	Judson*	23,405 74
Eureka*	12,860 00	Two Brothers*	1,000 00
M. J. Smith*	86,809 65	Experiment*	20,785 18
Independence*	1,600 00	Frederick II*	56,938 96
R. del Nilo*	11,586 34	Agnes*	74,361 30
Exchange*	6,052 87	J. Williams*	3,510 15
J. Scott*	37,728 84	Isabel†	2,089 33
Tennessee†	883,880 29	John*	32,514 00
A. Wirden*	25,445 68	Louisa*	5,491 49
Emma*	32,122 18	C. Sawyer*	6,877 92
Al. Edward*	44,461 82	Love*	2,631 60
P. Larispa*	8,980 85	Rambler*	11,932 07
Union*	4,750 00	Nymph*	3,383 20
Sargent*	925 00	Montebello*	1,712 50
Reindeer*	2,150 00	Wilder*	1,002 00
Rita*	4,763 01	O. Mair*	6,363 66
Julia*	5,468 81	Lowwood*	34,555 03
Medora*	12,452 05	Alabama*	9,951 96
M. Arm*	2,971 81	Cora*	46,654 97
Flash*	7,856 90	Belle*	26,586 74
M. Ellen*	5,082 00	Lily*	1,102 00
A. Sophie*	29,145 60	Josephine*	16,046 80
Matilda*	7,219 87	Pet*	19,850 25
Eoot	4,281 21	P. H. Vermilyea*	6,220 89
Malta*	8,636 46	Cora†	5,000 00
G. Buckhart*	9,342 49	Telemarco*	3,490 00
		Chaos*	17,348 12
	$2,185,824 40		$1,001,063 21

† Steamers; ‡ Brigs; * Schooners.

The sum total is three millions one hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and sixty-one cents. The steamer *Tennessee*, appraised at over $800,000, is the rebel ram *Tennessee*, taken by our fleet in the harbor of Mobile. The ram was adjudicated and turned over to the United States, the amount of her value being credited to the ships composing the fleet of Admiral FARRAGUT. The steamer *Tennessee*, captured by the "Western Gulf squadron," was seized by the government, and is now known in the service as the United States steamer *Mobile*. She has never been legally condemned as a prize, and if not her value will be lost to her captors.

Steamers—Sir William Peel, Leviathan, Sallie Robinson, Ben. Franklin, Gillum. Schooners—Jenny, Florie, Syrena, Matamoras, Golden Rooster, Amelia Ann, Lucy, Cosmopolis, Alligator, Mary P. Burton, Mandoline, Amanda, Watchful, Louisa, Julia, John A. Hazard, Morris, Sea Witch, Princess, Ben. Willis. Brigs—Geziena Hillegonda, Dashing Wave. Barks—Teresita, Science. These prizes, with their cargoes, were valued at about ten millions of dollars. The *Sir William Peel* was bonded for $850,000. This steamer was seized in the harbor, off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and when brought to this city had on board 900 bales of very superior cotton, which would at the time have sold in this port for $1 80 per pound. When she was finally released the same cotton was dull at fifty cents per pound. A similar enormous loss characterized the cotton cargoes of the other released vessels, showing the practical results of the fluctuations in cotton of the last three years.

LOSSES AND GAINS BY THE REBELLION.

Loss of Life—of Property—Money Spent—Moral Losses—Gains—Better Knowledge of Ourselves—More Honored Abroad—Growth in Popular Knowledge—Death of Slavery—Of State Rights Dogmas—Higher Religious Sense.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, July 24, 1865.

This is a broader topic than one can hope to do anything like justice to in the narrow limits which a column or so of a newspaper affords. No thorough discussion of it is designed. A few suggestions, that may serve to set forth the matter in clear outline, may be attempted, perhaps, without impropriety. Loss and gain is a question in which people rarely fail to take deep interest, so far as their personal affairs are concerned. When the question affects a whole nation, and is directly connected with the grand, bloody drama of the past four years, now happily closed, and with its fruits for indefinite coming years, the interest felt in it should surely not be less.

What losses has the country sustained by the rebellion? That which rises up first before every mind, which stands out—grim, gory, ghastly—in the very forefront of all that the war has done to scathe and desolate, is

THE LOSS OF LIFE.

A million of lives sacrificed to the Moloch of war within four years, is a terrific sum total. The London *Times* states this to be the sum, in round numbers, including those who have fallen among the rebels, in battle, or from wounds and disease, springing from the struggle. The figure is probably placed too high. It cannot be written down now with entire accuracy. Taking the most favorable estimate—from 600,000 to 700,000—the loss to the country from this source has been simply appalling. The rebel victims are not less to be computed in the fearful aggregate, than those who have fallen in the Union ranks, for our country is one, and no star has been, or can be blotted out from the Union constellation.

The lives cut off have been mainly those of the young. Long years of hope, love, joy, of towering ambition, of successful enterprise, of domestic endearment, of beneficial influence, were before them. This animating prospect, this benign promise, has been suddenly blasted. The wife's, the widow's, the helpless child's, the aged parent's prop has been, in countless instances, snapped asunder. The bright home has been covered with the weeds of woe. The deep wounds of the heart, all over the land, have cried often seemingly in vain, for balm and healing. Not only have these hosts of strong young men been buried out of sight, their own hopes blighted, their skill, industry, talent, enterprise, influence, loss to their several communities, and to the country, but the pungent and long corroding griefs of those akin to them, and the manifold sufferings of which these griefs are often the exponent, must be taken into the account of the losses springing from these myriads of deaths. Carelessly as the ghastly record of a stricken field has come to be regarded; slight and insignificant as the death of the individual soldier, among the hecatombs of his comrades, may seem to the habit-hardened mind, each life was linked to other lives, and interwoven with interests that made its loss an anguish. This view of the matter may be widely ramified. As it is it presents, in the mighty aggregate of losses from the source named, a frightful picture of calamity and desolation.

LOSS OF PROPERTY.

A great war is always a great desolator. Wasting and destruction are its pastimes and its joy. The war of the slaveholders' rebellion has been among the greatest that have made humanity mourn. Millions of armed men have caused the earth to tremble beneath their tread. They have scattered "firebrands, arrows and death," the ancient emblems of devastation, along their track. They have imposed gigantic burdens, for their support, upon the nation. They have cut down forests, made fair fields a wilderness, applied the torch to proud mansions, laid populous towns in ashes, and reduced countless families from affluence, or at least competence, to beggary.

A visit to Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," where the main brunt of the war has fallen, and justly fallen, too, will show what war is—what a dire energy for ruin it loves to wield. Tennessee and Louisiana, and other portions of the country where huge armies have met in battle and wrought their deadly work of havoc, present a similar picture, only a little less deeply colored. The aggregate of destruction figures are impotent to set forth. Much of this waste has been wanton, much of it casual and incidental to a condition of war, much of it necessary and unavoidable. All this is independent of the actual expenses demanded by the mighty armies the exigency has called into the field. These have required, pending the struggle, from two to four millions a day, (including the navy, of course,) and the result is a national debt of upward of three thousand million dollars.

This last, however, is not an absolute loss to the country, as in the case where property is wantonly or otherwise destroyed. The money to furnish forth and pay the army and navy has gone into the general circulation. It has aided to support the nation called upon to raise it, and multitudes have been better supported by it than they were before the war began. And if a national debt, as Mr. JAY COOKE would make us believe, is a "national blessing," then the swelling figures of the government's indebtedness show nothing for the people to mourn over after all. This soothing statement will not be likely to convince and satisfy. It is certain, however, that the nation's resources are adequate to pay in time all the nation owes. We will sooner recover from this loss, great as it may be, than from that growing out of the terrible havoc everywhere marking the course of hostile armies. However regarded, the losses to the whole country have been on an astounding scale. Long years only can close the frightful chasms that the war has made. Not a few prosperous seasons will be needed to win back far and wide what the foul gambler—war—has ravished from the pockets of the people.

LOSSES REGARDED MORALLY.

These to many good people may seem the heaviest of all. Carnal weapons used on a grand scale are rarely fitting arguments to recommend and promote the Christian charities. To love peace, to practice and preserve it, is enjoined by the highest authority, and war is the antipode to peace. To live peaceably with all men, *if this be possible*, is the divinely given rule. It may not always be possible to do it. When it is not, the implication is, that men may fight men, without contravening the divine law, or abandoning Christian principle. Where lawless violence threatens the overthrow of government, where insurrections break out against social order, against the freedom, rights and welfare of the people, as involved in those of the nation; where the strength, honor, integrity, glory of a land are sought to be stricken down by rebellious hands—then, to draw the sword, which smites not to slay, but to save, is the part not of patriotism merely, but of religion itself. The motive is holy, the consequences rest with those who imposed the dire necessity.

But even a just war has incidental, or rather inherent evils about it, unavoidably. In proportion as these evils vitiate and deprave the morals of a people, they produce serious loss. Our immense armies, now disbanding, resolved into their original elements, go back to the quiet communities whence they were drawn. The three or four years' warlike experience of the individuals that composed them, has been eventful and peculiar.

Their association, for the period, has been mainly with men. They were often thrown among loose, ribald, profane companions. Life in the field does not specially favor it often ignores the restraints and sanctity of the Sabbath. Temptation to indulge in strong drink, to play, and form a habit that may by-and-by become the gambler's passion, is present, and sometimes pressing. The example of the reckless invites to license and excess in passing, say through an enemy's country, and the pernicious maxim, "might makes right," may be made the plea for wanton, cruel and atrocious acts. The manly spirit itself of fighting for the country's safety and weal, without personal bitterness toward the foe, may degenerate into the fierce savage passions that revel in the slaughter and agonies of the enemy. This spirit the rebels have exhibited, not, I rejoice to say, our own brave troops. But I am speaking of what the rebellion has wrought in the way of loss, for the whole country, North and South, one and indivisible as it is, and hence the remark is strictly in place. The hate, wrath and vindictiveness, engendered by the struggle, wherever they may rankle in the breast, now that the strife is over, hindering that cordial, fraternal union which the interests of all classes demand, must work grave detriment to the land—the loss being proportioned to the extent and inveteracy of the ill feelings cherished.

The foregoing views are simply suggestions as to the evils of a moral kind that may accrue to the country from the rebellion. How far these evils may extend, and what practical mischief they will work, remains to be seen. The dangers apprehended from this same source will prove, I believe, largely imaginary. The good qualities developed and strengthened among our disciplined hosts, passing through the ordeal of the rebellion, will counterbalance, I doubt not, whatever evil sentiments or pernicious habits they may have been tempted to cherish or acquire. But this will appear when the converse of the question comes to be looked at in the light of the gains procured to the country by the rebellion. The first I mention is

THE FULLER KNOWLEDGE OF THE REPUBLIC'S STRENGTH, TENACITY AND INVINCIBLENESS.

We needed a grand crisis, like the one past, to show us what strain the government and nation could really bear. But for the rebellion we had not known ourselves, nor had foreign peoples known us. The loud and confident predictions, uttered and reiterated beyond the sea, on the breaking out of the rebellion, of the disintegration of our Federal system, and the shattering of our unity as a people, were echoed and believed by great numbers of our own citizens. Sir BULWER LYTTON—why have we not heard from *him*, since the rebellion collapsed—gravely undertook to demonstrate this. The London *Times*, *Herald*, *et id omne genus*, held utter and final separation to be so perfect a *fait accompli*, that all argument to prove it was thought an absurdity.

But how has the result falsified their prophesies and disappointed their hopes. The rebellion is not only suppressed and completely, over the most terrific and seemingly insurmountable obstacles, but during the progress of the mighty work other tests of the nation's strength, and capacity to meet all emergencies, arose and were successfully encountered. In the very height of the slaveholders' grim struggle for ascendancy came an exciting election for Chief Magistrate. Now, if ever, was the fit time for mad passion and hate to work their fell purpose of mischief, and throw all things into misrule and confusion. The election passed as other similar ones have passed, and hardly a ripple remained upon the bosom of the political sea that had just before raged so furiously. Then, the President's assassination convulsed the entire land. Surely rampant anarchy has now its longed-for chance, and will rush to its triumph. The successor of the lamented dead is quietly sworn into office, and, save for the lamentations heard throughout the land, as the people bow down beside the bier of their loved martyr President, all things move on as if scarce an interruption had occurred to the smooth and steady administration of the national affairs.

The government, in truth, during the four years past, has stood every test or strain that foes at home or abroad, could apply to it; and it has come forth from every terrific ordeal grandly triumphant. Well may the nation reckon among its gains to-day,

A MORE EXALTED PLACE THAN EVER, IN THE RESPECT OF THE WORLD.

Those who represent the country abroad need no longer blush or hide their faces, in presence of the minions of monarchy or the lordly haters of Republican institutions. Sneers, irony, mock sympathy, exultant outbursts over the hopeless dismemberment of the *once* United States, need affect them no more than the persistent and bitter defamation—strong proof, by the way, of the completeness of our triumph—of such prints as the London *Herald*. Our people abroad may stand proudly erect and look every man in the face. Their beloved country has come forth from the throes and agonies of the direst conflict recorded in history a victor; and, as a victor, wears, and will wear, the wreath so worthily won. All true people must praise her and look upon her with a growing wonder, admiration and respect. She courts not this world-homage; she simply accepts it as her due, and in the frank and manly spirit belonging to the truly heroic and deserving. Thus, by the rebellion, the country has gained this higher estimation from abroad. She has also gained a

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR HER PEOPLE AT HOME.

Four years of war have made us a military nation. That is, a capacity has been developed for swift and thorough adaptation for military emergencies that has astonished ourselves not less than the world. We were thought to excel only in peaceful pursuits, in agriculture, commerce, inventive skill in the arts that give life, vigor and growth to communities removed from the din of arms. The rebellion has proved that we excel as much in war as in peace. Our noble veteran armies now being disbanded, have wrung reluctant encomium from foreign ill-wishes, who have persistentry scouted the idea that the struggle could result auspicioualy to the cause of Union and freedom. Our awkward young men, taken from the plough and the workshop, derided for their uncouth horsemanship, have compelled the respect of foes trained from boyhood to the saddle, and shown themselves worthy to rank with the finest cavalry in the world. Gen. SHERMAN said, in his farewell address to his conquering battalions, that though laying aside, with the close of the war, the weapons with which they had won victory and peace, twenty days would suffice to rally around the country's flag the disciplined bands that could maintain its honor against all foes, and carry it forward to any new conquests a fresh emergency might demand.

The country has been trained to habits of self-reliance and confidence in whatever crisis may come. Our people have learned to know their own capabilities. The love of the country and the flag has grown to be a passion, rather than a vague sentiment. Trial has called forth and strengthened self-denial, endurance, contempt for danger, subordination to law, love of right and tenacity in seeking and maintaining it. These are the qualities of a true national manhood. They belong to the American soldier, who bears them to his home and community, where they will flourish and bear fruit, reflecting honor upon the character of the people, and giving security for the future of the country.

Then, the ideas of the people have enlarged rapidly through the war. We know our whole country as we never knew it before. The Northern masses, till the rebellion began, knew little more of the South than of some dim trans-atlantic region whose locality they had marked on the map. Now, our soldiers have explored what was hitherto shadowy. They have taken "views afoot" all over the Southern country. The physical features, climate, productions, resources, capabilities, of every Southern State, have been curiously inspected and become thoroughly known. Our moving, camping, fighting, foraging battalions have been everywhere, and have hoarded a large amount of practical knowledge of the most useful kind.

Nothing has amazed me more, in frequent conversations with these men in hospital and elsewhere, than the extent and accuracy of their information in regard to the district they had visited. Though soldiers in the holiest of causes, they had spied out the richness and susceptibility of the lands visited, and made a note of it for future use. I have not a doubt that the fruit of this knowledge will be to help fill up the Southern land with the best of the Northern industrial classes. What our soldiers have seen with their eyes they will be induced by-and-bye, to enter on, and possess, and cultivate, with a view to a home and livelihood for themselves and their families. Their skill, industry and plastic prowess will make Southern wilderneases bloom and blossom as the rose.

This is precisely what that country needs. The finger of Providence is palpable in the means and the mode provided to meet the demand. Slavery abolished, that great barrier that has hitherto kept out educated white labor from the teeming soils of the South, is swept away. All that was needed beside was to know the country well, and that knowledge the soldier's long experience has given. The influx of keen minds, strong wills and sinewy arms will, therefore, at once begin. They will enter on the great work of "reconstruction" in earnest, and will carry it forward with a vigor, rapidity and success which the unskilled inert laborers of the Southern soil would have taken generations to compass, and which will outstrip the reconstruction schemes, projects and theories of the sagest political philosophers. But this brings me to the grand gain, *par excellence*, of the war,

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

What has unsettled the whole country for two generations, is itself now settled through the rebellion. What kept the fires of wrath, hatred, discord, violence, all ablaze and raging is now consumed in the fiercer flames of war kindled by itself. Slavery's "own familiar friends" have been the death of slavery. The idol the South hugged to its bosom has been smothered by over-caressing and cherishing.

When the government was forced to accept the gage of battle defiantly and insolently thrown down by secession, it did not look to emancipation as the issue of the struggle. But the "Divinity that shapes man's ends, rough-hew them as he will," looked to this very result. This grim Dagon of oppression and barbarism must fall on his face in the dust, before the ark of liberty and civilization. It was hoped that the South might be won back to her allegiance without touching her darling "institution." The gentlest of Presidents, and the most confiding of peoples, hoped it, and were anxious to accomplish it. Vain was the attempt—impotent and nerveless the blows stricken to achieve an impossibility. The heaven-inspired fiat, written with the pen of mortal, "Let the slave be henceforth free," accomplished what a hundred indecisive battles could not. The rebellion quailed as it saw the handwriting on the wall, and read its approaching doom. Justice arrayed itself on the side of the armies of freedom. Truth and humanity applauded. The nation, moved by a nobler impulse, struck such blows as only Right and Freedom can. The end could neither be doubtful nor long. The exulting shouts of four millions of the emancipated mingled with those of victory as the tall, proud tower of the rebellion toppled into ruin.

Our national ensign, brightened forever from the horrid slavery blot that had polluted it, floats before the world now, the emblem of a nation free in fact, as it had been before in name. It is the peerless achievement of the century. What hundreds of years the former discordant unity had not achieved, four years of battles, sprung from rebellion, have secured, and forever secured, to a rejoicing people. While we remember the tears, agonies and heart-breakings of the past four years—while we mournfully think of the scores of thousands lying in their gory graves, the martyr heroes of the land their sacrifices saved, we yet feel that the glorious prize of freedom has not been too dearly bought, and that for all its losses God has given the country a magnificent compensation.

With the death of slavery has died that hoary and corrupt fomenter of discord, that most pestilent of political heresies

STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

This darling doctrine of CALHOUN and his disciples is as thoroughly "squelched" as the "peculiar institution" itself. Had it remained intact, in spite of the clash of arms, the present triumph of the government would be only partial and incomplete. The throes of the nation, the blood of its sons, had been a suffering and sacrifice without result to repay the outlay. Peace would be but an armistice. The ghastly visage of secession might start forth at any moment to confront the government. A State, from caprice or pique, or jealousy, or supposed wrong of some sort, might lift the banner of revolt and influence or seduce others to join it in rebellion. Let the principle be admitted, and each State is a pregnant magazine of evil, for disloyal hands to explode, to the injury of the whole body of States. Without crushing the dangerous dogmas there could be no abiding peace or security. And it is crushed. The right of a State to override the government and set up a petty independency, in conflict with the wishes, laws, interests of that government, will no more come up among the vexed and unsettling questions of the times. The question is laid to rest in the grave of other defunct dogmas and heresies. Its death contributes vigor to the nation's new life, and few mourners will bewail its loss.

During the progress of the terrific struggle, now happily over, the nation in its distress has been constantly driven to look up to the Infinite might and mercy, imploring it to succor and save. The rebellion, therefore, has developed in the nation, and this is among its most precious gains,

A HIGHER RELIGIOUS LIFE.

This has been seen in the unwearied beneficence, the inexhaustible streams of charitable offerings, flowing from countless homes all over the land, to relieve and bring comfort to the country's war-worn and suffering defenders. The practice of this Heaven-inspired charity has become not only a habit, but a happiness, and will be likely to abide long after the special occasion that prompted it has passed away. There has been a livelier recognition of God, a heartier trust in His protection, a deeper and wider sense of the vanity of all human trusts and expedients to save the nation, without the guidance of His wisdom, the aid of His all-conquering arm.

The frequent proclamations calling the people to humiliation and prayer, issued by our late devout and honored President, who felt to his inmost soul, how futile the great conflict must be without God's smiles to give it success, were earnestly responded to by our communities at home, not less than by our gallant armies in the field. In the former, thousands of churches, crowded with earnest, thoughtful, reverent, beseeching people, evinced the strength and extent of the religious sentiment. In the latter, the bronzed and battle-bruised heroes of many a hard-fought field, stood, beneath the open sky, solemn, attentive, often tearful, as the voice of the faithful chaplain conducted their sentiments of hope, trust, desire, to the Great Source of the people's help and deliverance. It was a wondrously sublime spectacle and of profound significance.

The effect has been wholesome. It has been to revive and deepen in the popular heart the feeling of which a dependent nation owes to him who guards and saves it. It has impressed, as no ordinary teaching could, the intimate connection between a nation's prosperity and God's favor. The lesson will last bearing good fruit everywhere. Its calm voice will be heard, even amid the acclamations which proclaim the strife ended and the great triumph won. So it should be. If ever nation had cause to recognise God's power and goodness, to honor and fear him, while paying the tribute of a deep and steadfast gratitude, that nation is ours. Our strength security and happiness in the future as in the past will be in the Divine favor toward us. This, no nation can afford to forfeit, by its irreverence and folly. Our nation at least, taught by trials and wise from experience, rejoicing in this favor now, will ever seek to retain it, by *doing justly, loving mercy and walking humbly with God.*

C. V. S.

OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE

Intense Hot Weather—Quarantine Regulations—Communication with Savannah—Foreign Vessels in Port.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, July 21, 1865.

We are all suffering here with intense heat of the weather. But, notwithstanding it is July, business appears to be quite active. As yet there are no signs of yellow fever, and the impression prevails that we shall escape that scourge this season. Passengers from the North report that it has circulated in New-York that cases of yellow fever had already occurred. But we beg our Northern friends not to be alarmed at these reports. Yellow fever is not in our midst. The quarantine regulations are very strict. A captain of a Georgetown steamer was fined $50 the other day for failing to report to the health vessel on entering the harbor. The vessel is stationed on the southern edge of the ship-channel, between Forts Sumter and Moultrie, and is designated by a yellow flag at the fore in the day, and by a green light at night. Surgeon A. P. DALRYMPLE has recently been appointed Health Officer of this military district.

Last week Gen. BENNETT paid a visit to the public institutions of the city. The Jail, the Almshouse, Roper Hospital, and the Insane Asylum were each inspected in turn. The Jail numbers 85 inmates, white and colored. They have been arrested for various offences, and whose term of imprisonment varies from one night to several months. Three of the prisoners are charged with the crime of murder. The guard consists of a company of colored troops. The Almshouse is nearly depleted of inmates, there being but 16 who remain. These 16 are aged and infirm. Before the war the institution numbered between 60 and 70 inmates. Recently it was occupied by the One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Regiment. It is the intention of Gen. BENNETT to make the Almshouse an asylum for all the infirm aged in the city. The Roper Hospital was visited by Gen. BENNETT, but he postponed a thorough inspection till a future occasion. The Insane Asylum was the last place visited. It contains eight patients. Three of these will probably be discharged in a short time. Gen. BENNETT deserves much credit for the interest he has taken in the welfare of the city. He is esteemed and respected by the citizens, and at the same time he is a military man to the letter.

Major-Gen. GILLMORE, accompanied by Major-Gen. CARL SCHURZ, Brevet Brig.-Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Medical Director M. CLYMER, Captain H. M. BRAGG and Lieut. ED. N. K. TALCOTT, arrived in this city early last week. The object of Gen. SCHURZ in visiting this department is to ob

ence of obtaining an apology. A quarrel ensued, during which he alleges that deceased violently assaulted him. What he did afterward was in self-defence.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY.

A Despondent Husband of this City Blows His Brains Out—Particulars of the Affair.

A horrible and melancholy suicide was committed Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, in Greenwood Cemetery, resulting in the death of a respectable gentleman, named ARCHIBALD MATTHEWS, a resident of this city, who deliberately blew his brains out with a revolver. That the act was premeditated there is no doubt, as will be seen by the following:

At about 7:30 o'clock, as an employe in the cemetery, named JOSEPH JONES, was returning to his home from work, he passed by a sheet of water called "Nucket Pond," which is about a quarter of a mile from the entrance and a short distance from the toll-gate. His attention was attracted to a dark object which lay near the pond. Proceeding to the spot, he discovered that it was the dead body of a man with a horrible wound in the head; he did not wait to examine it, but ran to the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-house and there told his story. Instantly several officers were sent to the place where the deed was committed and found deceased lying on his back and a wound near his mouth, and the back of his head literally blown away. A navy-sized revolver was found by his side, all the barrels being empty. The unfortunate man had placed the muzzle of the weapon by the side of his mouth and discharged it, the ball passing through his skull and making its exit just above the ear, scattering the brains about the grass. His right eye was blackened, owing to the bullet in its passage having severed the artery near the eye. Under him was found a jack-knife, with which, it is thought, he might have first attempted to destroy himself, as there was a scratch upon his neck. The body was conveyed to the station-house while it was still warm. His pockets were searched and a key, a box of caps, a bullet, and lastly two letters were found in them. Deceased was about 45 years of age, with hair somewhat gray and dressed in a gauze undershirt, black vest, coat and pantaloons; a pair of calf-skin boots covered his feet.

The letters above alluded to were inclosed in one envelope and directed to "Capt. GEO. MATTHEWS, No. 153 East Thirty-first-street, N. Y." The first was a letter to his son GEORGE, in which he stated the only cause he could assign for the deed was owing to his great care and anxiety, as his future prospects were very gloomy. He requested that, if possible, his body should be interred where it was found, but by no means should it be conveyed to his late residence. The other letter was to his wife, and in it in affecting terms he asked her forgiveness for the crime he committed. From the letter it appeared that he was a mechanic, and was despondent of his ever obtaining work. The former was signed ARCHIBALD MATTHEWS, but the latter contained no signature. They were written in a round hand, and it is evident that he was a man of some knowledge and ability. The man had apparently brooded over his misfortune until he came to a determination to put an end to his existence. The grief of the wife and family of the deceased cannot be conjectured on the receipt of the news of the death of one who was apparently loved so much by them.

THE HOMEWARD MARCH.

Arrival of the One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York—History of the Regiment—Arrival and Departure of the Sixth New-Hampshire—Grand Reception To-Day of the Fifty-first, Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York—Speeches, Dinners and Parades.

The arrivals of discharged and returning troops are again becoming more frequent. During the past week there have not been many regiments passing through the city, but it is understood that several will arrive during the present week.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST NEW-YORK arrived from Hilton Head yesterday morning, together with a battery belonging to the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. The regiment was met by a platoon of police, and by Col. VINCENT COLYER, State Agent, and forthwith escorted to the armory over Centre Market for dinner. The large tables were already laden with an appetizing spread, and the men enjoyed the dinner heartily. While the men were eating passes were issued to them requiring them to report this morning, to take part in the reception which will be accorded them. The regiment numbered 284 men and 21 officers, under command of Col. NICHOLAS W. DAY.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment New-York Volunteers was raised mostly of city men, by the Metropolitan police during the months of July and August, 1862) and was the first regiment of the Metropolitan Brigade. It started from Riker's Island, N. Y., September 15th, 1862, about 1000 strong, most of the officers hailing from the Seventh Regiment, National Guard. They proceeded to Annapolis, Md., and in November of that year went with the Banks Expedition to Louisiana, and became attached to the famous Nineteenth Army Corps. In the Spring of 1863 it went on the Teche and Port Hudson campaigns, suffering extensively at the seige of Port Hudson. In July, 1864, it left the Department of the Gulf, and joined Gen. BUTLER at Bermuda Hundred, Va., and shortly after joined Gen SHERIDAN, in the Shenandoah Valley, participating in all his gallant achievements during the Valley campaign, and loosing very heavily at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864. January, '65, it went to Savannah, Ga., with Gen. GROVER, and remained there till March, when it went to Morehead City, Newbern, and Goldsboro, N. C., became attached to the (Fort Corps) Tenth Army Corps, and to SHERMAN'S army. In May they went to Augusta, Ga., remained there until the middle of June. Arrived at Savannah, and were mustered out of service July 26. They have traveled over 10,000 miles by land and water since the organization of the regiment. They are known as the "Fighting Regiment," and have participated in the following battles:

Irish Bend, La., April 14, 1863.
Vermillion Bayou, La., April 17, 1863.
First assault on Port Hudson, La., May 27, 1863.
Second assault on Port Hudson, La., June 10, 1863.
Third assault on Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.
Cox's Plantation, La., July 14. 1863.
Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.
Fisher Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.
Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.

They return from Savannah 254 strong, with the following officers.

Field and Staff.—Colonel, NICHOLAS W. DAY; Lieutenant-Colonel, Wm. M. Rexford; Second Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant, Wm. M. Kinder; Quartermaster, Norman Murray; Surgeon, Wm. P. Buel; Assistant Surgeon, Homer G. Newton; Chaplain, Joseph D. Lane.

Captains—Wm. E. Van Wyck, Company G; Albert Stearns, Company C; J. P. Raymond, Company F; Wm. B. Hunt, Company H; Fred Van Tine, Company I; Thomas Tileston, Company K.

First Lieutenants.—Eugene H. Fales, Company C; John C. Coates, Company H; George E. Abbott, Company K; George E. Pinckney, Company D; James O. Connor, Company I; Robert W. Reid, Company A.

SEVENTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Seventh New-Hampshire regiment, 342 men, Brevet Brig.-Gen. J. C. ABBOTT, commanding, arrived here by transport Saturday morning from Goldsborough, N. C., and left by the same vessel for New-Haven en route for Concord, N. H., where they will be mustered out. The Seventh was raised by Gen. ABBOTT, by special order of the War Department in 1861, and has been for the past two years in active service at the front. It led the second assaulting column at Fort Wagner, July, 18, 1862; was engaged in the battles of Olustee, Fla., Drury's Bluff, the capture of Fort Fisher, and many other important engagements, and went through all the campaigns in front of Petersburgh and Richmond.

THE RECEPTIONS TO-DAY.

The Fifty-first New-York, Col. WRIGHT commanding; will receive the compliment of a formal reception, both civic and military in its character. The Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment will parade in honor of the "Shepard Rifles," as also one company of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, and the third company of the Seventh Regiment.

The column will move from Grand-street and the Bowery, marching down Chatham-street, and through the east gate of the Park, up Broadway to Union square, where the veterans will be reviewed by Gen. BURNSIDE and Gen. HOOKER. Col. COLYER has been intrusted with the management of providing a suitable collation to the regiment at six o'clock, in front of the Union League Club House. The officers will be received by the members of the club, and a good time generally will be had. Speeches by the friends of the regiment, and a few parting words from Gens. HOOKER and BURNSIDE will be spoken to the men. The following order is published for the information of those concerned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M., THIRD COMPANY, } NATIONAL GUARDS, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

ORDER No. 5: The members of this company are hereby ordered to assemble at the Armory on Monday, the 31st inst., in full fatigue uniform (gray trowsers) for the purpose of receiving the Fifty-first Regiment N. Y. S. V., (Shepard Rifles,) Col. JOHN G. WEIGHT, on their return from the war.

Company roll at 2:30 P. M., precisely.

The honorary members and other members of this regiment are respectfully invited to participate with us in the reception. By order of

JOHN W. MURRAY, Captain.

JOSEPH DORE, Orderly.

THE FORTY-SIXTH NEW-YORK

will parade this morning and be escorted by the Eighth Regiment, Col. VARIAN. The route of march will be the same as that of the Fifty-first. At noon a collation will be served the regiment in front of the Loyal League Club-house and speeches be the order of the day. The Forty-sixth will during the afternoon proceed to Hart's Island for payment.

THE FIRST METROPOLITAN,

or One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York, will also parade this morning, and in all probability they will form with the Forty-sixth. A heavy detail of the police will parade in honor of the regiment the department was instrumental in putting into the field. A full battalion will turn out, in their handsome Summer uniforms, consisting of 600 men. The One Hundred and Thirty-first will also be regaled with a collation in Union-square at noon. Bands will be liberally furnished these gallant regiments, and everything is expected to go "as merry as a marriage bell."

TO ARRIVE.

The Twenty-ninth Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers and the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-ninth consolidated will leave Washington this morning, and no doubt the commands will pass through this city to-morrow. Several regiments from the coast are expected every day per transports.

Gunpowder Explosion at Mott-Haven.

A shed opposite the depot at Mott-Haven, in which was stored three kegs of gunpowder, one barrel of sulphur, and a considerable quantity of pyrotechnics, suddenly exploded yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock. The explosion was the cause of injuring several persons who were standing near. Among the sufferers were a Mr. FABER, residing in Jamaica, L. I., and his neice, both of whom were severely burned; two other gentlemen were considerably bruised by the effects of the concussion.

Mr. FABER, who was standing near the door of the shed, was blown a considerable distance, having his hair and eyebrows singed, his face scorched, and both his arms severely burned from the elbows down. Blinded by the explosion he bravely made search for his little neice, who was found amid the ruins, severely scorched about the hands, neck and face.

Dr. KING, of Mott-Haven, and Dr. COOPER, of No. 103 Fourth-avenue, (who fortunately happened to be present,) rendered the sufferers all the assistance in their power. The little girl is out of danger, her burns being superficial in their character, but in Mr. FABER'S case some danger is apprehended of erysipelas supervening.

The cause of the explosion is as yet unknown, but is supposed to have originated by a defective pane of glass concentrating the sun's rays. The explosion was quite heavy, being heard at the distance of two or three miles. Portions of the framework and the roof of the shed were hurled nearly eighty feet through the air.

OUT DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

KEYSTONE VS. ATLANTIC—THE LAST MATCH OF THE SERIES—A GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND—THE MAYOR OF BROOKLYN PRESIDES AT THE CLOSING ENTERTAINMENT.

On Saturday the Keystone Club of Philadelphia, played their sixth and last match of the series, in which they were engaged with the leading organization of the Metropolis and its vicinity; their opponants on the occasion being the champion nine of the Atlantic Club, the result of course, being the success of the champions, but not by the large score the Philadelphians anticipated; the good batting of the Keystones, leading to a score of 13 runs in the game, the champions obtaining 33. But 5 innings were played, the time having arrived—at the close of the fifth innings—for the excursion party to start on their visit to Coney Island, that being a feature of the day's proceedings, the winding up of the week's play, being a grand supper at the Ocean House, Coney Island.

The Keystones were taken from their hotel in the morning in a large stage, arriving at the Capitoline grounds, Bedford, at 12½ o'clock, and after luncheon in the club-rooms the game was commenced at 1 P. M., terminating at 3.

The score of the match was as follows:

KEYSTONE.	H.	L.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	H.	L.	Runs
Cope, p		1		Start, 1st b	2		4
Dick, 1st b	1		2	Pearce, c	0		6
Brown, 3d b	2		2	Smith, 3d b	2		3
Woods, c. f	3		1	Chapman, l. f	3		3
Coady, s. s	1		2	Crane, 2d b	2		3
Wright, c	1		2	Galvin, s. s	2		3
Deal, r. f	2		1	O P. O'Brien, c. f	2		3
Wallace, 2d b	1		2	Pratt, p	1		4
Cuthbert, l. f	2		1	Sid. Smith, r. f	1		4
Total	15		13	Total	15		33

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	5th.
Keystone	0	0	3	7	0—13
Atlantic	1	10	8	2	6—33

Umpire—Mr. HAYHURST, of the Athletic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. LYNCH and MAWLIN.
Time of game 2 hours.
Fly-catches—Atlantic, 7; Keystone, 7.
Home runs—CHAPMAN, 1; SID. SMITH, 1.

As soon as the game was over the excursion party took the Fulton-avenue cars for South-street, where at 4 P. M. a large excursion car met them on the Coney Island Railroad, and at 6 P. M. the Atlantics and their guests duly arrived at their destination, which was the sea-beach of Cony Island, and the surf was soon made lively by the gambols of the players and their friends of the two clubs, the preliminary ablutions in the ocean leading to suitable appetites for the splendid supper prepared for the party by Mr. BARNETT, of the Oceanic House. At 8 P. M., all being seated around the festive board consulting their bills of fare, on which was inscribed, "Supper to the Keystone Base-Ball Club, of Philadelphia, by the Atlantic Base-ball Club, of Brooklyn, Oceanic House, July 29, 1865," and which included soup, fish, boiled, roast and broiled meats, with all the vegetables in season, concluding with pastry and dessert, Mr. BABCOCK, the popular President of the Atlantic Club, welcomed the guests with a few appropriate remarks, and then introduced Mayor WOOD, of Brooklyn, who was seated on his right, and who in a brief but eloquent address, alluded to the pleasure it afforded him to see the national game of the country in such a flourishing condition, but also to welcome the Keystone Club to the city. His Honor's remarks were greeted with loud applause, as were the presentation and reception speeches of Messrs. LYNCH and SUTTON, of the two clubs, the ceremony following the address of the Mayor. Songs, toasts and sentiments then ruled for the remainder of the evening, the party breaking up early, in order to allow the Philadelphians to take the midnight train of Saturday, but not more than half returned to town in time, the remaineder leaving for home yesterday morning. The Keystones have won hosts of friends by their gentlemanly conduct and really plucky style of play, and a second visit from them is looked forward to with much pleasure.

MUTUAL VS. EUREKA.

One of the most important of the series of grand matches for the championship of the State takes place to-day at Newark, it being the first match this season between the champion organization of New-Jersey, and the leading club of New-York. The recent success of the Eureka Club in their game with the Unions and Keystones has put their stock well up in the market, while the play of their adversaries in their last three matches has not equaled the fine display they made in their opening game with the Empires in June. On this occasion, however, their friends expect them to duplicate the fine fielding of the game in question, and if they do, the Jersey men will have to work hard to save being defeated, and even then their success will be doubtful. They fully expect to retain the trophy in Newark. The Mutuals and their friends will take the 1 P. M. train for Newark to-day from the foot of Courtlandt-street. The match commences at 3 P. M., on the ball grounds corner of Ferry and Adams streets, about six blocks from the Market-street depot.

ENTERPRISE VS. ACTIVE.

The match between these clubs played at Hoboken Saturday, resulted in favor of the Actives. The following is the score.

ACTIVE.	H.	L.	R.	ENTERPRISE.	H.	L.	R.
Redman, 2d b	4		3	Eb. Smith, 2d b	4		2
Vanderwerken, l. f	3		4	O'Niel, c	4		1
Stockman, s. s	6		0	Cooke, l. f	4		1
George," 3d b	4		2	Henry, r. f	4		0
Rogers, r. f	5		1	Leland, c. f	2		1
Rooney, 1st b	1		4	Edwards, s. s	3		1
Ebbetts, c. f	3		3	Murtha, 3d b	2		2
Kelly, c	0		6	Oddie, p	2		2
Walker, p	1		4	W. Cornwell, 1st b	2		2
Total	27		27	Total	27		12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Active	3	4	4	3	3	2	3	1	4—27
Enterprise	2	0	0	0	3	5	0	2	0—12

Umpire—Mr. RUSSELL, of the Empire Club.
Scorers—Messrs. WILLIAMSON and WEDDELL.
Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes.
Fly-catches—Active, 7; Enterprise, 10.

Cricket.

UNION VS. SATELITE.—The first eleven of these two clubs of Newark and Brooklyn play together, on the Satellite grounds, Williamsburg, to-day, at 10 A. M.

Rate of Taxation for the Current Year.

The amount required to be raised by taxation for the present year is as follows:

For State purposes	$3,024,000 85
For County purposes	4,634,200 53
For City purposes	10,186,967 87
Revenue Bonds	508,868 43
Total	$18,354,037 68
Deduct revenue	1,595,000 00
Total	$16,759,037 80
Add to supply deficiencies	487,771 13
To be raised by tax	$17,246,808 81

As the amount required by the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners is not yet determined on, the above figures are not strictly accurate, but the aggregate amount will not vary much from that given.

The amount of taxable property in the city and county is $608,784,355; consequently, the rate of taxation for the year will be about $2 80 per $100. The rate for 1864 was $2 16; for 1863, $2 03¼.

New Church at Clifton, S. I.

The parish of St. John's, Clifton, Staten Island, has resolved to build a new church. The proposed edifice will be of stone, and have a handsome bell-tower and spire overlooking the Narrows. The sittings will number 700, and the cost will amount to nearly $40,000, and when finished will be entirely free from debt. The ladies have promised to provide the furniture and organ. They held a fair last week, which continued through four days, at which the receipts were over $7,500.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ATTEMPT TO KILL AN OFFICER.—At About 2½ o'clock on Sunday morning, as Officer STRAN was conveying to the station house JAMES TALLENT, whom he detected acting in a rather suspicious manner, he was set upon in West Nineteenth-street by a crowd of the prisoner's friends, who attempted to rescue the offender. During the struggle which ensued several shots were fired at the officer, none of them, however, taking effect. At length assistance came, and the crowd was dispersed, TALLENT being taken to the station-house, and thence before Justice DODGE, who sent him for six months to the Penitentiary, in default of bail for future good behavior.

ROBBED IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.—Yesterday, MINA SOLBACK, a German woman, keeping a disreputable house at No. 48 Hudson-street, was arrested and charged with having stolen from JOHN THORNE; an Illinois soldier, the sum of $225 in Treasury notes. It is alleged that the defendant took the money from the complainant, saying she would return it, and then only handed over $53, which she clandestinely slipped in his pocket. THORNE was evidently under the influence of liquor at the time, and was intoxicated three entire days. Justice HOGAN committed MINA for examination.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, a discussion arose between ROBERT MCMENEE and JOHN MCGEE, when the former drew a revolver, discharging one barrel at his opponent, the ball taking effect in MCGEE'S under jaw, and inflicting a very serious wound in the back part of the mouth. The wounded man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. MCMENEE contrived to effect his escape, and has not yet been found.

A STABBING CASE.—At a late hour on Saturday night, MARTIN MALONEY and his wife BRIDGET became involved in a discussion which resulted in Mrs. MALONEY being stabbed in the side with a fork, alleged to have been in the hands of her husband. The wounded woman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment, and MALONEY was committed for examination by Justice SHANDLEY.

BURGLARY.—On Saturday, the dwelling-house of Mr. STREET, at No. 9 Lamartine place, was broken into by thieves during the absence of the family. The burglars packed up a large quantity of clothing, &c., with which they were about to escape, when a domestic living on the opposite side of the street gave the alarm and they fled in dismay. No arrests were made.

SUN-STRUCK.—Yesterday Coroner GOVER held an inquest, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of FREDERICK BATCH, a German, 36 years of age, who died from the effects of the extreme heat. The deceased resided at No. 197 Avenue D.

DROWNED.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest on the body of WM. P. LESTER, who was accidentally drowned, on Tuesday last, while bathing. The deceased was a native of England, 36 years of age.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE FURMAN STREET DISASTER.—The remains of MICHAEL MARTIN, who was buried in the ruins of No. 193 Furman-street on Wednesday morning last, were recovered yesterday morning. The body was dreadfully bruised. In the pockets were found, carefully wrapped up in paper, a gold sovereign, fifteen shillings in foreign silver coin, $46 in bills, and $45 in postal currency, of which seventy-five cents was counterfeit. MARTIN, who was a laborer, always carried his money about his person. The deceased leaves a wife and two children, residing at No. 46 Baxter-street, New York. The remains were taken to the dead house. An investigation will be commenced this afternoon by Coroner LYNCH.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a woman, apparently about 25 years of age, was found in the water at the foot of Elizabeth-street, yesterday. The deceased was small in stature and thin. The hair was black. Had on a lilac colored dress and patched petticoat.

The remains of a man were found in the river at the foot of Van Brunt-street, yesterday. Was about 5 feet 10 inches in height, black hair and whiskers. All the clothing on the body was a shirt and pair of drawers.

Neither of the bodies have been identified. They were sent to the dead-house by direction of Coroner LYNCH.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 190, of which 43 were adults, and 147 minors. The principal diseases were cholera infantum, 57; convulsions, 20; consumption, 10; marasmus, 11; cholera morbus, 6; hooping cough, 3; croup, 2; measles, 4; typhoid fever, 4; diarrhea, 3; dysentery, 8; &c. Under one year of age, 92; natives of the United States, 158; Ireland, 20; England, 6; Germany, 6; Scotland, 1.

COMMITTED FOR HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—JAMES MORSE and BARNEY WILEY were arraigned before Justice CORNWELL, on Saturday, on the charge of attacking and robbing THOMAS BIRD of a watch worth $50, while passing through Litchfield's Wood, on the night of the 24th of July. The accused were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—EDWARD GILL, the private watchman who was found drowned in Atlantic Dock Basin a few nights since, and who it was reported had been murdered, it has since been ascertained, accidentally fell overboard from the bark *Elba*, which he was engaged in watching. No sign of violence was discovered on his person.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN WASHINGTON PARK.—EDWARD DEAN, who stabbed himself nine times, while in Washington Park, a few nights since, and who represented that he had been attacked and robbed, is still at the City Hospital, and from present appearances, there is a fair prospect of his recovery.

BURGLARY.—The residence of MRS. FITZGERALD, No. 196 York-street, was feloniously entered on Saturday night and robbed of clothing valued at $147. The entrance was effected through the front door which was left unlocked.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. WM. R. CASSIN, residing at No. 41 Clermont-avenue, died suddenly yesterday. It is supposed that his complaint was disease of the heart.

LAW REPORTS.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

MORAL, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Margaret Sparmer, a middle-aged woman, was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 27 Greene-street. An extraordinary feature in this case was the locking up of two witnesses in the House of Detention, who were really witnesses for the defence.

Policeman *Wm. Henderson* said that on several occasions he had heard quarreling in the house. On the morning of the 22d of July he was called into the house by a soldier, who said he had lost $150. He went in to make the arrest, and he saw a girl and another soldier, and the soldier said he had been robbed of $7. He believed that the men and women that went to the house were thieves. He never saw a fight there, and never was in there but once.

Policeman John Crown was sworn: As this officer will be put on trial before the Police Commissioners for extortion, it may be as well to give his evidence in full.)

Q.—You know these premises, 27 Greene-street? A.—Yes; I have been on that post on the night time for a year, and I have heard a good deal of disturbance most every night; I have gone to the door and told the keeper if she didn't stop the noise, I would have to "pull" the house.

Q.—What does she keep? A.—A ladies' boarding house.

Q.—How many arrests have you made in that house? A.—A good many, for robbing men and calling men in from the stoop.

Q.—Is it reported at the station-house as a disorderly house? A.—I don't know.

Cross-examined by Mr. Howe—Q.—When did you last make an arrest in that house? A.—The 11th of July.

Q.—When before that? A.—I don't know; I don't know if I made one before that.

By Mr. Bedford—Did you make the arrests you speak of in the house or after the persons left the house? No answer.

Mr. Bedford—Or from trouble that had risen in the house, were you called in there? A.—I never made any arrests.

Judge Dowling—You said you had arrested a great many during the time that you were on that post.

Witness—I only know this time; the man was robbed of $350.

William Mesler, a returned soldier, who was arrested with the inmates of the house, and confined in the House of Detention, said he lodged in the house that night, but knew nothing against it.

Mary Hopkins, another inmate of the house, who had also been confined in the House of Detention, gave the house an excellent character.

No neighbors or passers-by were called or appeared to give evidence against the house, and the prisoner was acquitted.

But there is an addenda to this case. About ten minutes after the prisoner and witnesses left the court the following scene occurred:

Sergt. Gilmour—If the Court please, that woman that was just tried for keeping a disorderly house told me as she was leaving court, that she met Officer Crown on the steps, and that he said, if she didn't come down with $10, he would swear her into the penitentiary.

Judge Dowling—Did she give it?

Sergt. Gilmour—She says she did, and she says she has often given $5, $10 and $20 to have protection.

Judge Dowling—I don't see what I can do. If before giving the bills she had marked them, then I would have sent an officer after Mr. Crown, and had him searched. As the matter now stands, I can do nothing.

Sergt. Gilmour—And what shall I do?

Judge Dowling—You report his case to Superintendent Kennedy.

A QUEER DEFENCE.

John Washington (black) was charged with stealing a pair of pants, worth $5, the property of Edward Johnson, also colored. Witness said he resided at No. 29 Sullivan-street, and kept a colored sailors' boarding house. The pantaloons in question were stolen from his house, and he afterward found them on Washington. When he came to lodge with him that night he said he had been robbed in two or three houses. When he got up in the morning he left his old duds behind him, and rigged himself up in Mr. Johnson's inexpressibles.

Prisoner—Judge, they jis done so with me. They give me a horn to blow and soment was inside; an as I blew her the dust went right in my eye. Ye see the horn was plugged jis this way at the end and the dust come out so. When I stood rubbing my eye I was blind; they went through me and tuck $25, an then they beat me.

To complainant—Have you got a lung testing machine in your house?

Witness—No, sah.

The defendant was found guilty and remanded.

A DISCOVERY.

Mary Griffin, a servant girl, was charged with stealing some shirting and other articles of clothing from Catharine Robinson, her employer. Complainant said she took in washing and sewing and prisoner worked with her. A muslin chemise worth $3 was stolen by the prisoner. She did not know that it had been stolen until she found it in her room. Prisoner had pawned a skirt and this chemise that she had stolen. She gave the ticket of her skirt, as she supposed, to be released from pawn, but instead of that it was the ticket of the chemise that was placed in complainant's hand; and thus she was furnished with the evidence of her help's guilt.

Guilty, penitentiary two months.

United States Circuit Court—Eastern District of New-York.

Before Judge Nelson.

Edward Kaupe vs. *Henry W. Eastman, U. S. Assessor.*—This was a bill filed against the United States Assessor of the First Collection District of the State of New-York, to restrain him from inserting in his tax list for tax on incomes for the year 1864, the sum of $4,346 60, which sum was the tax upon the complainant's portion of the profits of the special partnership of F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers, ending the year 1864, and which the assessor insisted should be deemed part of the complainant's income. The complaint rested upon the following provisions of the articles of special partnership: "Each general or special partner shall be entitled to interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all capital standing to his credit, to be paid annually, provided that the payment of such interest shall not reduce the original amount of the special capital of the firm."

"Every year an account of the profits and losses in said business shall be rendered, and the share of each copartner in the profits, after paying said interest, shall be credited, but shall not be paid to the partners until the expiration of the partnership which was fixed to take place on the 1st day of December, 1866."

On these facts the complainant moved for a preliminary injunction during the pendency of the writ.

Justice NELSON said: I cannot grant the order desired. The profits earned during the year 1864 cannot be exempt from tax by the postponement of the payment of the partners. The profits in this case have been earned and ascertained, and belongs to them, and they could any moment change the time of payment. The act cannot be evaded in this way. Besides, under the articles, each partner could draw out his profits.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 29, 1865.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '67	117	2500	Erie Railway	95
50,000	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107¼	1000	do	94⅞
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...C.	105⅜	800	do	94⅝
25,000	do 2d call	105⅞	1200	do	94⅝
25,000	do	106	700	do	94⅝
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s...R.	97⅛	600	do	94
10,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series.	99⅝	200	do	94⅜
150,000	do	99½	500	do	95
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New issue	97⅜	100	do...s30	92
30,000	do	97½	100	do...s30	91⅝
19,000	North Car. 6s	76	100	do...s10	93¼
5,000	Mo. State 6s	71½	10	do	94
65,000	Ohio & Mi. Cer	25¾	400	do...2d call	93¾
20,000	do	26	100	do...s10	95
5,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	97	200	do...s10	94¼
10	Bank of Commerce	105	100	Erie R. Pref.	94
200	Canton Co.	39¾	200	Reading R.	98
300	do	40	1000	do	107
25	Penn. Coal Co	155	3000	do	106⅛
50	Del. & H. C. C	134⅛	1500	do	106⅜
100	Alton & T. H. R	34½	500	do...2d call	106¼
100	Cum. Coal Pr	42¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	67
100	do...b30	42⅜	1500	do	66⅝
100	do	42	200	do	66⅝
200	do	41⅞	500	do	66⅝
100	Mariposa M. Co	13	500	do	66⅞
100	do	12⅜	400	do	66⅜
200	do	12⅝	500	do...2d call	66⅜
100	At. Mail S. Co	159	100	do	66⅝
100	do...b10	158½	1800	Cleve. & Pitts	72
200	do	158	200	do...2d call...b10	71¾
200	do	157½	200	do	71¾
20	N. Y. Cen	95¾	300	do...b10	71⅝
100	do...b10	95	500	do	71¾
100	do...s30	94½	500	Chic. & N. W	27⅛
100	Chic. & R. I. R	103¾	100	do	27⅜
200	do...2d call	103½	100	Chic. & N. W. Pr	62½
50	Chi., Bur. & Q	112	200	Cleve. & Tol	103
200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C	97½			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.	94½	200	Cleve. & Pitts	71¾
300	do	94⅜	700	do...c	72
100	Erie Railway	95⅜	200	do	71⅜
1500	do	95⅛	200	do...b10	71⅝
100	do...b3	95¼	700	Chic. & R. I	s10 103¾
500	do	95⅛	100	do	s10 103¾
100	do...b60	95⅜	200	P., Ft. W & C	97¼
300	do	95	100	Chi. & N. W	27⅜
100	do	94⅞	200	do	27⅜
100	do	94¾	600	do	27
100	do...s3	94¼	600	do	27
100	Hud. Riv. R	112¾	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr...c	61¾
100	do	111¾	800	do	61⅞
2500	Reading R	106	100	do...c	61⅞
50	do	105	500	do...s3	61⅞
600	Mich. S. & N. I.	66¾	600	do...b3	61⅞
300	do	66⅞	500	do...s10	61⅞
100	do...s3	66⅞	100	Mil. & P. du C. R	31⅝
200	do	67	25,000	O. & M. Cer	20½
100	do...b3	67	100	Canton Co	39⅝
200	do...b3	66⅞	150	Cumb. Coal	41¾
300	do...s3	66¾	100	do...s3	41¾
100	do...c	66¾			

MONDAY, July 31—A. M.

Trade was generally active through the past week. The Import entries are on a liberal scale, and they go more directly into consumption than last Summer. The Customs Duties are consequently large. The coastwise commerce with the Southern ports is brisk, and employs a very large steam fleet, beside the usual number of sailing craft. The receipts of Cotton are large from New-Orleans, and the shipments of Merchandise quite free to all the Southern coast. Whether the last-named branch of business is to be overdone or not, remains to be seen. We believe, however, the cash principle is generally adhered to, and we look for no fixed sales on credit. The Canal receipts create some disappointment, but this may be partially accounted for from the increased business with the West by rail, and the fact that a larger share of the Western Wheat crop is now turned into Flour at home, and in this shape sent to the Atlantic markets by rail. The number of mills in Michigan and Illinois has been largely increased of late years.

There was quite a speculative excitement on the Railway list at the Stock Exchange during the week, chiefly in Erie Common Shares, which advanced from 82⅞ to 99½, but subsequently undergoing repeated violent fluctuations between 98 and 92. The market was less buoyant at the close of the week, owing to the rise in the price of Money to 7 ₱ cent. But Government Stocks advanced to 106 ₱ cent. on the 5-20s of the original issue, and were well supported to the close.

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE FOR WEEK:

	Fri.	Sat.
American Gold Coin	142¾@143¼	@144
U. S. 6 ₱ cents, 5-20 years	104⅞	@106
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40 years	96⅜	@97
New-York Central	94⅞	@96@94⅝
New-York and Erie	82⅝	@99 @95
Rock Island	107⅞	@108⅜
Michigan Southern	64⅛	@65 @66⅝
Michigan Central	108⅛	@109
Illinois Central	128¾	@129
Hudson River	108¼	@115⅜ @112
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	67⅜	@75@71⅛
Fort Wayne and Chicago	98	@97½
Chicago and Northwestern	26⅜	@27
Almaden Quicksilver	57¾	@58⅜
Mariposa Gold	13	@12⅝
Cumberland	41¾	@41⅞
Reading	102⅝	@109 @105⅜
Northwestern Preferred	61¼	@61⅝
Brunswick Land Co	11¼	@10⅛
Canton Land Co	40	@39½

The present balances in the Sub-Treasury amount to $60,489,802, nearly equally divided between Gold and Currency. But of the Currency balances about $20,000,000 stand to the credit of government disbursing officers.

The Stock Exchange felt the change in the money market Saturday, and the Railways were generally lower, both

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.
VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Lincoln Monument.

Parties wishing to subscribe to the Monument Fund to the late President, can do so by applying at the publication office of the TIMES. Subscriptions limited to $1 each.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—(Winter Garden)—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7½—BEAUTY OF SEVILLE—ROBERT AND BERTRAND.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

BROADWAY THEATRE—PEG WOFFINGTON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The British provincial authorities and the "Tenant Union League," in Prince Edward Island, have come into collision on account of attempts to distrain for rents due the colony for lands occupied. A deputy sheriff was captured at one place, but after his release retaliated by carrying off one CLOW and locking him up. Afterward, elsewhere, the deputy with three assistants seized a horse and wagon, was assailed, beaten, and the property recovered, though he made a prisoner of the ringleader, CHARLES DICKIESON, after a sharp fight. This is only the beginning of troubles, it is said.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says the talk of emigrating to Brazil continues in that part of the country, the emigrants being discontented Southern families, who, now that the rebellion is over, cannot make up their minds to live in this country. The country to which the proposed emigrants propose to go is the upper valley of the Tocantius River, whose chief seaport is Para. It is a country similar to that watered by the Amazon. The *Picayune* is of opinion that the movement will not amount to much; home ties are too strong for any considerable emigration to take place. The Texans are talking the same way.

In the two mile wherry race at Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, WARD won in fifteen minutes and fifteen seconds, BIGLEN came in second, and RADFORD third. In the three mile race for four-oared boats, the *McClellan*, of Boston, won. In the three mile race for six-oared boats the Yale College boat won, nineteen minutes and five seconds. Harvard was second.

A man in Cass township, Iowa, was taken from his bed, gagged, choked, and beaten with rods, his wife's teeth knocked out, and his daughter maltreated, the other night, by a dozen men, because, in their estimation, he was a "bad neighbor."

An order has been issued at Washington requiring all persons heretofore belonging to the rebel armies, on arriving in that city, to report immediately to the headquarters of the Department of Washington and furnish a copy of their authority to be in the city.

The trial of Capt. WERZ, the inhuman Andersonville jailor, has again been postponed. The Judge-Advocate, Col. SHIPMAN, is at present engaged in the preliminary examination of witnesses for the government. The trial will doubtless come off the early part of this week.

Mr. Justice MARVIN, the well-known Canadian statesman, died last week, aged sixty-two. He had been for many years a conspicuous and representative man in legislative and executive offices and on the bench.

About two hundred pardons were granted last week to repentant rebels. There are still more than two thousand applications on file, and the petitions continue to come in at the rate of about two hundred per day.

General LEE is reported to be at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, and it is supposed that VALLANDIGHAM (who passed through Detroit on Tuesday) was on his way to the same point.

The Hon. GEORGE RENE SAVEUSE DE BEAUJEU, member of the Canadian Legislative Council, died last week.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *City of New York* passed Cape Race on Thursday, with four days' later news from Europe. The Parliamentary elections still occupied public attention in England. Up to the 20th inst. the Liberals had gained eighteen seats, securing control of the next Parliament. Mr. GLADSTONE had been defeated at Oxford by a majority of eighteen, but immediately accepted the nomination for South Lancashire, where he will undoubtedly be elected. The *Great Eastern*, with the Atlantic Telegraph cable on board, arrived at Valentia Bay on the 19th, whence she was to sail as soon as the necessary preparations were made. From Egypt we learn that the cholera is sensibly abating in that country. The young Prince Imperial of France has been very sick, of what disease we are not informed, but is now recovering. American securities have experienced a slight improvement.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Forty-sixth New-York, One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York and Sixth New-Hampshire Regiments arrived yesterday and Saturday, as also a battery from the Third Rhode Island Heavy Artillery. The Forty-sixth, Fifty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Regiments will have a grand reception accorded them to-day. The Eighth Regiment turns out in honor of the Forty-sixth; the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment, a company of the Eighty-fourth and the Third company of the Seventh Regiment will parade with the Fifty-first, and a battalion of the Metropolitan Police, 600 men, will form the escort of the One Hundred and Thirty-first or First Metropolitan Regiment. The Sixth New-Hampshire and the Rhode Island battery left immediately for home.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Mr. JOSEPH VAN DOREN, a city weigher, doing business at No. 40 Beaver-street, was shot and instantly killed by Mr. JAMES F. ORAM, also a city weigher. So far as the facts can be ascertained it appears that the two men quarreled, and that a scuffle ensued, during which Mr. VAN DOREN was shot by ORAM. The deceased resided in Jersey City, and leaves a widow and several children. ORAM, who is now under arrest, is a resident of this city and unmarried.

A fearful explosion took place in a shed opposite the depot at Mott-Haven, yesterday afternoon, injuring several persons, but none fatally, it is believed. Three kegs of gunpowder, one barrel of sulphur, and a quantity of fireworks were in the shed at the time. No cause is known for the accident, except that a defective pane in the window may have concentrated the sun's rays.

Mr. ARCHIBALD MATTHEWS, a resident of this city, committed suicide about 7 o'clock on Saturday night near Greenwood Cemetery, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Deceased was a mechanic, and from letters found on his person, addressed to his wife and son, it appears that despondency was the cause of the commission of the crime.

The Fire Commissioners have received from ELISHA KINGSLAND, Esq., a brief note accepting the appointment tendered him by the Board. It is understood that the new Chief and the Commissioners will set to work during the present week, and reorganize the Department as speedily as possible.

Gold fell off to 141 per cent. on Saturday afternoon. Money was generally seven per cent.

among the Brokers, and the Stock market less buoyant than the day before.

The body of the laborer, MARTIN, killed by the falling of a building in Furman-street, Brooklyn, was yesterday discovered among the ruins. It was frightfully mangled.

Mexico—The Reappearance of Santa Anna.

Old SANTA ANNA is out again with a revolutionary manifesto to the Mexicans. Whenever his native land is in an extremity of misfortune, or whenever its fortunes begin to brighten, he springs to the front, sword in hand, and rushes, as the case may be, upon those whom he considers the authors of its ruin, or upon those who are attempting to rescue it from destruction. It seems to make comparatively little odds to him. He belongs constitutionally to the remarkable order of men who have dominated Mexico for the last forty years—ambitious, revolutionary, scheming and selfish, ever proclaiming liberty and always trampling it under foot, ever, as he claims, attempting to rescue his country, and always plunging it into profounder and more hopeless anarchy. For the last ten years SANTA ANNA has been an exile, and during that period he has seen the government of Mexico upset half-a-dozen times. He has seen the Liberal party give way to the Priest party, Republicanism give place to Imperialism; but through all the changes, there has been no cessation in the war and bloodshed which had been continuous during the thirty-five years of his previous public life in Mexico.

At the present time, the prospects of the country for general peace are apparently as bad as ever. Our recent correspondence has shown that, not only in the Northern States of Mexico, but even in the Central States, the Republican forces hold to the field. They have been deserted by the ablest of their political and military leaders; their President and Government have but a precarious and fugitive existence, their army is without definite organization, and rarely meets the enemy in anything like a respectable contest; yet bodies of from one to five thousand men bearing the old banner of the republic, are continually appearing and reappearing, assailing a French garrison, capturing a town, and making the occupation and pacification of the country by MAXIMILIAN expensive and unsatisfactory, if not hopeless. The Imperialists have between thirty and thirty-five thousand veteran troops in Mexico, beside their fleet on the Gulf and Pacific coasts; they hold the capital, garrison all the centres of population and control the seaboard, yet they fail to secure for Mexico a condition of things any better than the past, so far as regards peace. There is a possibility, too, of new elements of discord being added to those already existing; and it is just when things have reached this point that SANTA ANNA issues a *pronunciamiento*, which is evidently intended as a prelude to his appearance on the field.

He announces himself as the friend, adviser and leader of the Mexicans on all solemn occasions, and at once proceeds to recant the opinion he formerly expressed in favor of the Empire, and to denounce MAXIMILIAN and his government. He had thought the Empire would reconcile order with liberty, but, instead, he only beholds the bloody scaffold of the usurper established in his beloved country. "The hopes of those who sought in monarchy the repose which the republic denied them have been disappointed; the national dignity has been contemned; justice derided; our holy rights trodden under foot; thought enslaved; prostitution elevated and virtue vilified; the sanctuary draped in morning, and the Church afflicted with tribulations. Terror is seated upon the scaffold, brandishing over the patriots the knife of extermination." He grandiloquenty proclaims with what pride he contemplates the popular struggle with the invaders, and how his heart palpitates with joy while he hears the trumpet of the free, "as in the happy days in which we combated together in defence of our outraged rights." He announces that "the hour has come in which to exterminate from the sacred soil of freedom the farcical rabble who profane the land with their feet and insult it with their presence." "War to the invaders!" he cries, and declares his willingness to serve as leader or as private soldier, though for the moment he is prevented from joining the ranks.

All this bodes no good, but only evil, to Mexico. The manifesto, like its writer, is characterized by knavishness, duplicity, pretension and ambition; and the presence of SANTA ANNA in Mexico, instead of aiding the advent of freedom and order, would only foretoken worse anarchy.

We publish some other Mexican news to-day, which will be found of interest, and which helps to clear up some of the wild and wicked dispatches that were sent to the press last week. It seems that Dr. Duke GWIN is trying to take revenge upon the Emperor for the contemptious manner in which his pretensions were treated, and has stationed himself on the line of the Rio Grande, for the purpose of trying to embroil the United States with MAXIMILIAN. He is supposed to have been the manufacturer of the sensational dispatch which got to this city on Thursday last, declaring that the French were concentrating a large army at Metamoras, and setting forth the imminence of hostilities with our forces.

It is not known definitely upon which side of the river this unprincipled adventurer has stationed himself. If he is on the further side, he will doubtless be quickly taken care of by MAXIMILIAN, and if he has ventured to cross to this side of the lines, Gen. SHERIDAN will assuredly see that he is taken care of and lodged where he cannot embroil our government by the propagation of mischievous *canards*.

THE MARKET FOR SKILLED LABOR.—A suicide by an intelligent mechanic (reported yesterday in our news columns) was committed near Greenwood on Saturday. The unfortunate man, it appears, left letters behind him, giving as a reason for his act, the difficulty or impossibility of finding employment. It is just possible that this declaration—made under such fearful circumstances—may create an unwarrantable impression among those who live at a distance. There may be peculiar crafts in which the supply of skilled labor is, at this moment, superabundant. But as a rule, no industrious, steady and honest mechanic need go long in search of employment—least of all one who, like this unfortunate man, had lived a long while in the city. The high price of provisions, the scarcity of dwellings, and the terrible rate at which municipal taxation increases, make it a harder job than it ought to be for working-men to make both ends meet. But we believe we are correct in saying that skilled labor is now in as good demand, not only here, but throughout the country, as it has been in average seasons in the era of peace.

Tax-Payers Having Danced, Will Now Have to Pay the Piper.

Just before the people of this city indulged in the luxury of making FERNANDO WOOD their Mayor, the entire taxation for all purposes—City, County and State—figured up $4,845,386. This was in 1854. About that time, mainly in order to secure the election of the aforesaid Mayor and certain of his henchmen as Aldermen, there was formed the infamous secret society, since known as "The Ring." This society, following the illustrious example of the Mozart Napoleon, jobbed out the laws and franchises of the city to the highest bidders, and sold their votes for and against affairs of public concern with equal facility to political friend or foe, except in cases of great party moment. That Ring is as perfect to-day as ever. It seems to be the veritable serpent with his tail in his mouth by which the ancients symbolized eternity. The Mogul is in a foreign land, but his "moral effect" still guides and controls the oath-bound gang of thieves who prey upon the long-suffering tax-payers and tax-earners of this city.

In 1854, the year preceding that in which the Ring got into full operation, our taxes were less than $4,850,000 on a valution of $462,000,000. Next year they increased the tax a million of dollars, or 22 per cent.; the next year they raised it $1,200,000; in 1857 they pushed it up nearly another twelve hundred thousand; in 1858 some of their big jobs failed in consequence of dissensions among themselves, and they let us up with an increase of only half a million. But this leniency was atoned for in 1859 by putting on nearly thirteen hundred thousand dollars, making the amount of tax $9,860,926, an increase in five years of $5,015,546, or more than one hundred per cent. In the meantime, as a part of the scheme, they had done their utmost to cover this glaring robbery by increasing the valuation of taxable property in similar proportion; but that defied even their almost inexhaustible ingenuity; they could only raise it from 462 millions to 551 millions, or less than 20 per cent. But the clamor in 1859 became uproarious; WOOD was again a candidate for Mayor, and in order to stand a chance there must be at least a show of retrenchment; and so the Ring let up a little, and in the estimates for 1860, made up before the vote for Mayor, so as to be available as an electioneering document, they actually *reduced* the amount of the tax from the current year, (1859.) To be sure they did not take off much, only a trifle over $100,000; but it was enough to show a good disposition, and they could safely say that no such event had occurred since the very year that WOOD was first elected. So the taxes in 1860 were $9,759,000, on a valuation of 577 millions. But in 1861, the Ring being fully restored to power in the party as well as in the Common Council, they made us sweat under a tax bill of $11,627,632, and that on a valuation of 582 millions, only five millions more than that of the previous year. Of course the War was the excuse; but the Ring was the cause—the war brought grist to their mill, they readily saw more frequent occasions for plunder, and found, in the absorption of public interest in the national struggle, the very time when they could steal with impunity. So from year to year they have rushed up the grand total, until for 1865 they come down upon us, after deducting every dollar they can hope for in shape of income, for $17,246,809—near four times as much as in 1854. The most they can make their taxable basis is 609 millions, only 122 millions or 25 per cent. more than ten years ago. The rate of tax this year will be two dollars and eighty cents on every hundred dollars, or nearly three per cent., not on incomes and profits of trade only, but on houses, goods, &c., indeed everything that a man hath.

We need no better proof of the agency of the Ring in this fearful increase than the divisions of the total, whence it appears that the "City" demands $10,186,968; the County, $4,634,200; the State only $3,000,000. The Ring are unable to manage the State account at all; they have but inferential power in County affairs; but over the City figures they reign supreme—hence, while the State shows no rapid increase, and that of County is very moderate, the City has swept up from less than $2,000,000 in 1854, to more than $10,000,000 in 1865.

It is needless to ask how long we *can* stand such burdens—that period is only limited by the almost inexhaustible resources of our elastic business men; but how long *should* we stand them? Will voters, both tax-payers and tax-earners, lay the subject to heart?

GEN. LEWIS B. PARSONS.—The enormous capability of the United States for war was forcibly set forth at a meeting of the Alumni of Yale College a few days since, by the above-named officer, in the statement that since the surrender of Gen. Jo. JOHNSTON the War Department has mustered out of the service and sent home over seven hundred thousand men. It was added, and the declaration was doubtless a surprise to the country, that at the close of hostilities by the event above named the Union army amounted to very nearly one million of men. No statement in brief could have so impressively made known to the nations the true significance of the battle that had been waged on this continent between the democratic principles and the representatives of the oligarchy of the earth. While the one was shattered, trodden out and extinguished, the other had millions of veteran champions fresh and eager for still further conflicts, if they had been offered.

No officer of the United States Army could speak with a more correct knowledge than did Gen. PARSONS of the numbers and efficiency of the Armies of the Union; for no one perhaps had more experience than he in their organization, subsistence and handling. And we were surprised to see in a morning cotemporary a slighting allusion to Gen. PARSONS, in connection with this very speech at Yale, as an officer not very well known in the war. We venture the assertion that if Secretary STANTON were called on to name the officer that more than any other had distinguished himself in the task of wielding the vast machinery of the Union armies during all the stages of the conflict, in response to the plans and requirements of our Generals, he would, with little hesitation, designate Gen. LEWIS B. PARSONS, of St. Louis.

When the war broke out Gen. PARSONS, already distinguished in the West for railroad management, offered his services to the government, which were accepted, and he was appointed an officer in the Quartermaster's Department. He rapidly succeeded in his peculiar field of labor, until the entire movements of the Union armies in the Mississippi Valley were brought within his sphere as Chief of the Transportation Bureau. It is to his matchless combinations that must be attributed much of the efficiency and success that almost invariably marked every military movement in the West. When the climax of Gen. GRANT'S Western renown was reached in the battles before Chattanooga, and he was transferred to the command of all the armies, with headquarters at Washington, he lost no time in bringing General (then Colonel) PARSONS to Washington to direct from that centre the machinery that he had become so completely the master of. It is not worth while to attempt here any detailed account of Gen. PARSONS' services at Washington. We will only mention one instance of his marvelous success. In the depth of the past Winter it became necessary to transfer Gen. SCHOFIELD'S army corps from Eastport, on the Tennesee River, to the East. The order was given to Gen. PARSONS, and in less than *fourteen days* the entire corps was encamped on the Potomac, having been moved a distance of 1,500 miles without the loss of a man, an animal, or a gun. The movement occurred amid the season of intensest cold, and the necessity of a transhipment from boats on the Ohio River (suddenly blocked with ice) to railroads was involved. We happened to know that Secretary STANTON pronounced this achievement without a parallel in the movement of armies.

Gen. PARSONS repeatedly solicited permission, during the war, to quit the department he was in and go into the field. But his superiors, while admitting his eminent fitness for success in the field, would never consent to spare him from the position he filled. When every department of the public service during the war comes to have its true place in history, there will be few with a more brilliant and enduring reputation than Gen. LEWIS B. PARSONS.

The Great Conflict Between the Civil and Ecclesiastical Power in Italy.

The official report of the negotiations between Rome and the Italian Government has been published, and unlike official reports in general, it is a terse, straightforward document, and gives us some valuable information, and furnishes us with sufficient data on which to form a judgment. To begin with, it sets the question at rest as to whether the King or the Pope made the first overtures. On this point LA MARMORA, in whose name the report is drawn up, says, addressing his sovereign: "As soon as your Majesty condescended to communicate to me the autograph letter addressed to you by His Holiness the Pope, on the 6th March, 1865, we, &c." The Cabinet deemed it right and politic to second the Pope's overtures.

The three points on which the Pope wished to treat were: First, the return of the absent bishops to their sees; the nomination of new bishops to vacant sees; and the admission of candidates, reported already in the Pope's consistory as qualified for the benefices, but not as yet recognized by the Italian Governmen t

Touching the first point, the government had already decided on allowing some "Bishops" to return; touching the second, it was glad to make known to the Court of Rome its intentions about diocesan limits, so that until these limits be fixed, such sees as it intends to abolish should remain vacant; and touching the third, it was glad to have an opportunity of clearly defining the rights and prerogatives of the Crown. So, hoping that the Pope would for once follow the wise traditions of his church, and deal with spiritual things alone, leaving political controversy apart, the Cabinet granted his request and sent a layman, VEGEZZI, to treat with His Holiness. The instructions given to the Commissioner were brief and explicit. While he need not insist on the Pope's recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, he must guard against aught that looked like a negative thereof, and abstain from any political question; he might promise the return of those Bishops whose presence would not excite the population, and who would pledge themselves and their clergy to a faithful observance of the laws of the realm; that only such vacant sees as are to be retained in the future should be filled up; and that while the King would name individuals approved of by the Pope, all presentations must be made by the King; that this *fact* must be *notified* in the Papal Bulls which must be subject to the royal sanction.

The ambassador was welcomed at Rome with the most flattering marks of distinction and demonstrations of singular good feeling were made toward the person of His Majesty. VEGEZZI made the propositions of his government, and listened to the counter propositions of the Pope, who seemed inclined to meet him half way, but would not consent to the *exequatur*, or to the bishops' oaths, and then returned to Florence for fresh instructions. The government refused to yield the question of the *exequatur*, deeming it wrong to sacrifice such an important guarantee of civil government as the reservation of the right of royal sanction or disapprobation of the Pontiff's decrees; and as to the question of the bishops' oaths, while admitting that to exempt them would be but to act in accordance with the principles of civil and religious liberty professed, it affirmed that, under the present laws, it had no power to agree to such exemption. Nevertheless, it provided that the oath should be short and simple, severed from the servile formulas unsuited to a church dignitary, and also that some modification might be introduced into the form of the *exequatur*. Furnished with these instructions, and with a general permission to concede any secondary points, the ambassador returned to Rome, but found that a change had come over the spirit of the Pontiff's dream, or, to use LA MARMORA'S own words, "some hostile influence had thwarted the progress of the negotiations." He makes no attempt to account for the change, but observes that if there be reason to regret the rupture, "the government cannot regret the cause thereof, *i. e.*, its own firmness in maintaining the prerogatives of civil power and national right intact." Both parties being obstinate on the question of the *exequatur* and the oaths, the negotiations were broken off, only the Pope was informed that the government would still permit those bishops to return whose presence would not arouse the population. "Perhaps," says LA MARMORA, "*the day is not far off when the complete separation of Church and State, so ardently desired, will bring with it the absolute separation of spiritual and religious from political interests*, which will be of the utmost benefit to both Church and State, and especially to this State, which has suffered such grievous and lasting evils from their being confounded one with the other."

One cannot read through this matter-of-fact relation without feeling that the Government of Italy was in earnest in accepting the overtures, and that it has done its best to effect a reconciliation between Rome and Italy without ceding its inalienable rights. The Liberal journals maintain that the motive in writing the autograph letter of 7th March was to put a stop to the passage of "the abolition of religious corporations bill." and that having gained this object the political managers at Rome had no sort of intention to come to any terms with the King of Italy.

The Paris *Moniteur* and various clerical papers affirm that the negotiations are only suspended, and that they are to be reopened with the recognition of the temporal powers for basis. It is well known now that the Italian Government itself is divided on the point. From the tone of the Liberal press it is evident that the people of Italy are weary of waiting for the dissolution of the present Parliament, and on this question also the cabinet are said to be divided. The government cannot decide when would be the best time (for their own interests) for the elections to come on, neither have they a programme with which to go before the country; hence, as the new parliament must be convoked four months after the old one is dissolved, day after day they postpone the decree. The clerical party who abstained from taking any part in the elections of 1861 are availing themselves of the delay, founding newspapers in every city of the peninsula, and from the pulpit and the confessional, pointing out to their flocks the candidates that will best further the interests of religion. The Liberals are said to be divided as usual, and as deficient of organization as ever.

THE PROGRESS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE BUSINESS.—The *Great Eastern*, it seems, succeeded in reaching Valentia Harbor, Ireland, with the cable, on the 19th inst. If the twenty miles of shore end was spliced to the main cable in anything like the time promised by the managers, the *Great Eastern* and her consorts ought to have started on their voyage by the 20th. In that case, we might reckon upon hearing of them in Heart's Content Bay, Newfoundland, on Wednesday. We cannot say that we are sanguine in our expectation of such a result. The vessel that had charge of the shore end of the line must have broken down on the way, for she was due at Valentia on the 13th of July, and the report we published yesterday makes it appear that she was towed in on the 19th by the *Great Eastern*. The weather, for the past ten days—unless it was very different on the other side of the Atlantic from what we have experienced here—must have been altogether propitious for the laying of the cable.

PROSPECT OF A NEW GOVERNMENT FOR CANADA.—The Prime Minister of Canada, Sir. E. P. TACHE, is reported so dangerously ill, that it is taken for granted a new minister will have to be named to fill his place. As the existing government is made up of a coalition of parties, it is considered extremely doubtful whether a new composite administration could be formed under any other available leadership. If this difficulty should arise, the old geographical division of parties would return—the Anglo-Canadian of the West against the Gallo-Canadian of the East. Less than two years' revived experience of that peculiar antagonism of sections would place confederation and annexation in an entirely different light before three-fourths of the people of the provinces.

INQUIRY DEMANDED.—A case was reported yesterday of the arrest of the keeper of a disorderly house by a policeman, whose story, as a witness, went further to convict himself than to bring home guilt to the prisoner. The officer in question, moreover, has been confronted with a counter charge in which he is made to figure as the recipient of hush-money from the class whose misconduct it is his business to report. No doubt the Commissioners will promptly and righteously deal with this case. But what we wish to say is, that there is a very strong impression abroad that there are not a few similar delinquents in the force—admirable as it is in its general character and discipline.

MR. GLADSTONE'S DEFEAT.—The defeat of Mr. GLADSTONE, at Oxford, would be a source of regret, if there were danger of its depriving the Liberals of his powerful support in the next Parliament; but as soon as his defeat was known, he accepted the nomination for South Lancashire, where he cannot fail of being elected. As member for a thoroughly liberal constituency, Mr. GLADSTONE will be able to take a much bolder stand in support of the principles and measures of the advanced Liberal party, than would have been consistent in the representative of the reactionary and conservative University. We are not sorry, therefore, to hear of his defeat at Oxford.

THE ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND.—The advices by the *City of New-York*, received via Cape Race, show that the Ministeral party has a strong hold on the confidence of the country. Up to the 20th inst. the Liberals had gained eighteen members, and their control of the next Parliament, by a decided majority, is no longer a matter of doubt. With all their shortcomings, the Whigs have included in their ranks our only friends, in England, and we are satisfied to see them continued in power, to the exclusion of open partizans of the rebellion.

—HAMILTON WHITE is the richest man in Syracuse. He reports an income of $58,903. Ex-Mayor MCLARREN stands next, $33,333.

EUROPEAN SANITARY REFORM.

The British Sanitary Legislation.

LONDON, Saturd ay, July 15, 1865.

One of the most important practical matters for America is good *sanitary legislation*, especially bearing on the evils of over-crowding and the removal of conditions, promoting disease in our large cities. England is evidently far in advance of us in this important particular, and I propose, in this letter, to give a brief summary of the most valuable points in the acts of Parliament and local acts, directed to sanitary reform.

One of the first conditions for judicious improvements in matters of health is to know exactly the sanitary state of a town or city. The condition has been attained, for instance, in New-York, by what is pronounced by European sanitarians the best preliminary sanitary investigation ever made—the recent one performed by the "Hygienic Council" of the Citizens' Association.

To secure this, the Parliament, in the Public Health Acts of 1848 and 1858 and the Local Government Act of 1858, confers the power of instituting investigations into the health and sanitary regulations of any town or place, upon the petition of one-fourth of its inhabitants, or when it appears that its death rate exceeds twenty-three for one thousand, (seventeen for one thousand being the standard of health.)

This provision was said to aid in eradicating small-pox; the Privy Council ordering a systematic inspection of 1,143 districts to be made in 1864 throughout England.

All the remarkable investigations, so familiar to medical men, made by Mr. SIMON, during the last few years, into the causes of infant mortality, the density of population, condition of sewage, sickness of cattle, and the causes of disease and death throughout the kingdom, are made under these acts.

These acts also prevent all offensive trades from being started without the consent of the local authorities, and the owners are liable to a penalty of £50, and £2 for every day the offence is continued.

The Nuisances Removal Acts (1855 and 1860) are exceedingly important. By these the guardians or the inhabitants of any place, if amounting to 200, may appoint nuisances' removal committees and an inspector of nuisances, and they are allowed the power of entering any house where "there are reasonable grounds for believing a nuisance to exist." And if the premises are unsafe in a sanitary point of view, they may be entirely emptied of their inhabitants for a time—a provision which would be very important in New-York, for instance, in checking a fever or contagious disease.

If gas-workings are allowed to escape into any drain or source of water, the proprietors of the works may be fined £200; and heavy fines can be inflicted on the owners of premises when noxious trades are carried on, or from which odors arise injurious to the public health.

Whenever any food is exposed or landed, unfit for human use, the inspector may seize it, and the owner is liable to a fine of £10 for each unwholesome article. On the vital subject of *overcrowding*, the following is the provision:

"Whenever the medical officer of health, if there be one, or if none, whenever two qualified medical practitioners shall certify to the local authority that any house is so overcrowded as to be dangerous or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants, and the inhabitants shall consist of more than one family, the local authority shall cause proceedings to be taken before the justices to abate such over-crowding, and the justices shall thereupon make such order as they may think fit, and the person permitting such over-crowding shall forfeit a sum not exceeding forty shillings."

In one of the crowded parts of London, the Health Officer, Dr. BALLARD, has advised the magistrates that 500 cubic feet is the least space to be allowed to each adult, and 300 feet for each child. This measurement has been partly recognized in London as the sanitary limits.

In Scotland, the space allowed is 300 cubic feet for every person over eight years, and 150 feet if under that age; and no family shall make an exclusive dwelling of a room less than 700 cubic feet in space.

The great error of this act is limiting its application to rooms with *more than one family*. It often happens in English cities, as in New-York, that a very large family live in one room, of much too narrow space, and for the sake of the general health they ought to be removed.

One excellent provision to check the evils of over-crowding is the permitting towns which number 10,000 inhabitants to erect and maintain *model lodging houses*, for which they may borrow money from the Public Works Loan Commissioners.

Under this act, joint-stock companies may be incorporated for providing dwellings for the laboring classes, properly constructed as respects drainage, ventilation, water-supply and conveniences, and subject to certain rules as to capital, interest, &c., &c.

The best legislation in England, however, as affecting over-crowding, is that contained in the *Common Lodging-house Act*. Under this no common lodging-house can be kept, unless the same be registered; and the local Board of Health shall cause a register to be kept of the name of every person keeping such house, and make by-laws, *fixing the number of lodgers*, providing ventilation and cleanliness, and for its inspection.

The inspector visits it at all hours of day or night, and reports if the smallest matters affecting health are neglected. The board can force the keeper to cleanse and whitewash and purify it, and to burn the bedding or clothes of a person sick in it of a contagious disease, the expense to be paid to the owners from the poor-rates.

If immediate notice of a case of contagious disease or fever in the lodging-house, be not given, the keeper is liable to a fine. The keeper is also obliged to whitewash the walls, &c., twice a year.

One of the especial evils of New-York is the *cellar population*.

The British legislation check this by the *Public Health Acts* which enact that after 31st August, 1848, *no cellar or underground room built since that date, can be let or occupied separately as a dwelling*; nor can any cellar previously built be let, unless it be at least seven feet high, and three feet above the surface of the street, with an open area in front, and a drain, water-closet and ash-pit; a fire-place and external window of at least nine superficial feet.

In Glasgow, the cubic feet for each inmate of tenements is defined, and power is given for the erection of houses where families attacked with fever can be temporarily placed, while their buildings are being purified.

The Liverpool Sanitary Acts (1846 and 1864) provide that "every person in the beneficial receipt of rent of any house or part of a house, usually or occasionally, let in separate tenements for human habitation for any shorter period than one month, at rents not exceeding 3d. per week, shall, before such letting, cause the roof, walls, and chimneys to be put and kept during tenancy in proper repair, impervious to wet and damp, and shall also cause such window to open from the top, and to be kept glazed and cleansed, and in proper repair; and that every keeper of every such house shall cause a properly-constructed ashpit and privy, or water-closet, and a properly-trapped house-drain to communicate with the main sewer (if any) within 100 hundred feet from such house, and cause such ashpit, privy, or water-closet and house-drain to be occasionally cleansed and kept in proper repair. They also ordain penalties upon any occupant or

other person residing in any house who shall throw from any window of same to, or upon any street, yard, lobby, passage or place, other than that provided for their proper deposit, any water, foul liquid or other offensive matter or thing. The authorities are empowered to open all courts, which at present are *cul-de-sacs*.

There are many other acts of the highest utility, which might be mentioned if there were space, regulating bakeries, slaughter-houses, the spread of contagious diseases, (especially syphilis,) the registration of births, deaths, and diseases and interments.

These will in time be brought over in full to New-York, so that those proposing legislation in our city can see what has been accomplished in Great Britain. Enough has been here given of this important legislation to show how far ahead of the United States England is in this matter. We have in New-York absolutely nothing to check over-crowding, or the breeding of fevers, or the murderous evils of a cellar population.

It is no wonder that our death rate is almost the highest in the civilized world, though our situation is perhaps the healthiest. C. L. B.

THE PUBLIC MORALS QUESTION.

Public Sentiment—Its Instinctive Justice—The Harris Case—The Law of Divorce—Looseness of Public Morals—Defect of the Church—Punishment of Traitors—False Ideas of Justice.

THE BEECHES, Wednesday, July 26, 1865.

I do not believe (and in that stand opposed to a host of philosophers) that mankind have naturally a moral sense; but I know, from observation, especially in new and unorganized settlements, that they have a sentiment, which is opposed to something they deem wrong, and that sentiment instinctively forms itself in communities into what we call "popular sentiment," opposed to certain obvious wrongs, and often carries out its instincts in direct opposition to law. This is the foundation of what we call "Lynch Law," and which, in certain cases, is the avenger of justice. For myself, I think Lynch Law on our frontiers has often been very beneficial. By what law are the lives and property of your miners in Idaho protected? By nothing but "miners;" this is Lynch Law. By what law was San Francisco made a decent and habitable place? Simply by Lynch Law. All these things are done by that instinctive sentiment, which decides that certain things must be done, and, as there is neither law nor officers to do it, the people do it themselves; and so undoubtedly justice was administered in the primitive ages of mankind. Now, suppose that a vigilance committee, either of soldiers or citizens, had, at the close of the war, taken DAVIS, LEE, BEAUREGARD, HOLCOMB, CLAY, Extra BILLY, wherever they could find them, and hung them on the nearest tree, have you the least doubt that would have been far more agreeable to the real sentiment of the American people than what will be done? It would have been substantial justice; it would have saved the administration from a most troublesome problem, and from the disgrace of doing what every man well knows is the violation of justice and of public opinion. But I dwell not upon this. I envy no man who shall take part in releasing the leading rebels and Secessionists from the penalties of their crimes. History has taught a terrible lesson upon that subject. It teaches that a government cannot relinquish its duty to execute justice, without having the penalty of justice visited upon itself with tenfold force.

In connection with this, I would notice some of the signs which indicate great looseness of public morals. Let me look, for example, a little at the Harris trial. It is very singular to me that a large number of the leading newspapers—especially in New-York—should not only denounce the mode and result of the trial, but undertake to satirize, as far as they can, the idea of punishing BURROUGHS. Are we to infer that the conduct of BURROUGHS is so venial that it should escape punishment? Of course not. The press only wants to vindicate the majesty of law. We cannot suppose that editors have any sympathy with BURROUGHS. Now, permit me to express a little of my opinion on this matter. There are some cases (happily they are few) in which the law cannot do justice. One of the leading papers in New-York recently said that certain crimes of lewdness could not be punished properly in New-York; because *they were so much patronized by the members of the Legislature, proper laws could not be passed!* I know not how true this is, but it is not very improbable. Recollect, then, that the trial of Miss HARRIS was not her trial only; but the trial of BURROUGHS for crimes which the law could not punish. Neither I, nor the editor of the TIMES, would have given that verdict, if the crying eloquence of copperhead VORHEES had been equal to that of CICERO and DEMOSTHENES; but that proves nothing as to its justice. BURROUGHS was on trial and condemned. If Miss HARRIS was not crazy, she was in all probability in a spasm of frenzy at the time she shot him. This gives an excuse for vindicating justice on BURROUGHS. But let us go behind all this and look into the morals of the affair. Public sentiment justifies the verdict beyond all doubt. Is public sentiment then clearly wrong? Sentiment disregards all tribunals, forms, ceremonies and technicalties. It goes straight to the substance of justice. Public sentiment in this country (and I am proud and glad of it,) is the protection of women. Woman, in the language of Scripture, is the weaker vessel; she is easily imposed upon. Naturally, instinctively her home is in the heart, and he who deprives her of that home takes what no law, or wealth, or power can give. Public opinion in our country gives the utmost freedom to the affections, but visits with the utmost indignation whoever violates them.

Public sentiment merely vindicates this natural justice. Let us turn to another point connected with this—the increasing freedom of divorce. This is a bad, an ominous sign. It was one of the signs which accompanied the corruption of the Roman Empire. The looseness of family ties is one of the very worst things which can occur to a country. This is implied in the freedom of divorce. There are thousands of people, intelligent, respectable people, whose doctrines on this subject are perfectly horrible. They hold that if a couple have not perfect affection for each other, or there is some incompatibility in them, they are at perfect liberty to get a divorce. On this subject one would think we were not a Christian people. It is one of the most solemn laws of Christian doctrine, given by Jesus when upon earth, that no divorce should be given except for adultery. And yet our laws, courts and churches are constantly violating this solemn doctrine of Christianity. No divorces were allowed in the primitive ages of mankind. It crept into the Jewish Church (said Christ) from the hardness of their hearts. Even New-York courts have been obliged to deny the validity of Indiana divorces. The effect of the Indiana laws was to make the State a good harem, in which the bashaws might take and put away their wives at their pleasure. I like to say something in favor of sinners if I can, and I am glad to say that South Carolina has one monument to her glory, which will outlive the crimes of rebellion. South Carolina courts never granted a divorce. That was reserved for the Legislature, and was rarely done. For this great defect in our social morals we are largely indebted to the Church. The Protestant Church has not done its duty on this subject. Who ever heard a sermon from the text, "Whosoever putteth away his wife and marrieth another committeth adultery." Our clergy are sadly deficient in preaching upon the philosophy, practice and duties of the family state. We ought, at least, to preserve the Church from the awful demoralization which is creeping into the political system. Let me turn to our political morals. Look at the teachings of REVERDY JOHNSON and Mr. BATES. A man takes a positive oath that he will observe certain laws of Maryland and Missouri. These learned lawyers say he need not keep his oath, because no one had a right to exact it! What has that to do with the truth or falsehood of what he says? He will not lie any the less, because his questioner had no right to ask him.

Turn now to the excuses made in England and this country why DAVIS and the leaders of the rebellion should not be punished. The one they put forward most persistently is, that the rebellion was so large no individual was much to blame! The argument is exactly this: an hundred men conspire to kill A, and do kill him; but no one of them ought to be punished, because there were so many of them! The law says exactly the contrary. It says that each one of them is a murderer. The law is right. It argues a total depravity of public morals, when men can seriously urge, and others seriously receive, as an excuse for traitors and murderers, that the crime was one of great magnitude, and the persons engaged a great multitude! In the presence of a delusion like this, I am tempted to exclaim, *O tempora! O mores!* A VETERAN OBSERVER.

NEW BOOKS.

SPEECHES OF JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION: With a Biographical Introduction. By FRANK MOORE. 12mo. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

The speeches contained in this volume have enjoyed the advantage of Mr. BRIGHT'S revision, and are here presented to Americans in an elegant and permanent shape. It is well known that they display and illustrate some of the highest qualities of popular oratory. Every one who remembers the warm-hearted devotion of their author to the cause of freedom, and his undeviating support of the side of law and justice in the late rebellion, should hasten to become possessed of it. The volume is elegantly gotten up, and contains a fine steel portrait of Mr. BRIGHT, engraved by RITCHIE.

THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSINS AND CONSPIRATORS AT WASHINGTON FOR THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. 8vo. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHER.

This edition of the trial contains a full daily account of its progress, with all the suppressed evidence. Wood-cut illustrations of the scenes, verbatim reports of the speeches of the counsel, and indeed everything that could be of value to an enduring record of the great catastrophe.

CHRIST'S SECOND COMING. Is it Pre-Millenial, or Post Millenial? (The great question of the day.) Scripturally, Historically, and Philosophically considered. By Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Member of the Presbytery of New-York. 8vo. New-York: JOHN F. TROW.

The writer of this volume is well known for the extent and wide range of his studies, connected with the interpretation of the Prophetical Scriptures. All he asks for it is a fair and candid examination of his theory, in the interests not of victory but of truth, and he brings forward the names of some of the most venerated teachers and theologians of the day—under whose auspices the work appears—to show that he is at least entitled to this consideration. It will at once be seen that the subject of the book places it beyond the pale of ordinary newspaper discussion. It belongs to a class of literature that we think cannot possibly be productive of practical good, and one that is gradually diminishing in number, owing to the general prevalence of information, and a sounder tone of thinking on biblical questions. Still it is undeniable that many devout minds have found support and nourishment in the investigation of the prophetical records, and to all who indulge in this seductive study, Mr. SHIMEALL'S book will be welcome.

NATIONAL LYRICS. By JOHN G. WHITTIER. 18mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

This is the third issue of Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS' new series entitled *Companion Poems for the People*, and is worthy of its predecessors, LONGFELLOW and TENNYSON. This little volume contains some of Mr. WHITTIER'S most heartfelt poetic utterances, on subjects that have claimed the consecration of his muse for many a year past. In its pages may be traced the progress of the sacred cause of freedom from the dark days when "its foes were many, its friends were few," to the present time, when the victory is won, and all that remains to be done is to aid the progressive culture of the good seed already sown and germinating. The poems are illustrated with twelve fine illustrations on wood by WHITE, FREIN, &c. At the low price of the series nothing but a large sale can remunerate the publishers.

CARRIE'S CONFESSION. By the author of "Mattie, a Stray." 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This is a very clever novel partaking of the qualities of authorship exhibited in *Mattie*, and delineating with the same strong realistic power scenes and incidents occurring in the middle and lower strata of English life. The story turns upon the causes that give rise to matrimonial infelicity, the gradual estrangement growing out of the want of due consideration and mutual forbearance, understood and repented of only when too late. The general impression left on the mind of the reader is far from being a cheerful one, but this is evidently in accordance with the purpose of the writer, who describes things as they (too often) are, rather than as they should be. To judge by the tenor of the book, it must be attributed to a female pen. The truth to nature always preserved, and the absence of exaggeration, place it far higher as a work of art than many more conspicuous and pretentious novels.

LETTERS TO VARIOUS PERSONS. By HENRY D. THOREAU, author of "Walden," &c. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

We owe this volume to the editorial care of Mr. EMERSON, and his anxiety to preserve every memorial of his departed friend. We see, however, little in the letters here collected to entitle them to notice beyond the circle of associates to whom they were addressed, and by whom they must be regarded in a light that personal strangers to Mr. THOREAU can scarcely be expected to share. They display individuality, indeed, but it is not of a rich and pregnant quality. The soil is rather a hard and barren one, and its products are surrounded by no especial novelties of thought or felicities of expression. As a protest against the pervading worldliness of the age, THOREAU may have had his value, but its evils are not to be corrected by the cold and selfish isolation from human cares and interests (beyond the instructive attachment to the immediate family circle) in which he prided himself.

WOODS AND WATERS; OR, SUMMER ON THE SARANACS. With Illustrations on Wood, designed by WM. HUNT. 12mo. New-York: HURD & HOUGHTON.

Though there is no author's name on the title-page of this work, other portions of the volume reveal that it is the production of one who has acquired fame as a poet, of whom his native State is proud; and who now shows that he is equally at home in prose. To ALFRED B. STREET the recital of his adventures in the Wilderness of New-York, must be less a set task than a pleasant recreation. Next to the actual delights of a life in the woods, must be the pleasure of describing the perils and adventures that give a zest to the temporary separation from the restraints of civilized life. The Adirondack region, that last fortress of Nature's stronghold, was never delineated with greater spirit and vivacity than in these pages. The author is a devoted sportsman, equally earnest in the pursuit of the fish, flesh and fowl that the fresh wilds yet abound in, rendering it a paradise for the hunter and fisherman. The book should be an indispensable companion for all who seek the region it describes in pursuit of health, or for the gratification of a taste for woodland sports. It is elegantly gotten up, in a style worthy of its contents.

BELIAL. A Novel. 8vo. New-York: HARPER & BROS.

We are here introduced, not to the actual Prince of Darkness, but to his representative—"a devilish gentlemanly fellow," who, by the unrestrained indulgence of his selfish propensities, embroils every one in the snarl, does all he can to wreck the happiness of the lovers, and is finally led to commit murder, when hopelessly entangled in plots of his own contriving. He scarcely meets with his deserts, at the end, being washed off the deck of a blockade-runner just in time to escape the avenging arm of the law. The book is anonymous, and though evidently of English origin, we do not remember to have met with any notice or review of it. Its selection for reprint does credit to the discernment of the publishers.

Amusements.

The hot week opens with but few novelties in the dramatic world. Each theatre in the city is, according to the advertisements, the coolest and the best. It would be superfluous in us to pronounce an opinion; not being Mrs. Chick nor Mrs. Grundy, we shall not even make the effort.

At Wallack's Mr. Moss, surnamed Sir Iceland, presents to-night the "Colleen Bawn," with DAN BRYANT as the chivalric *Myles-na-Coppalen*, and an excellent cast in other respects. If anyone can successfully compete with the author of this drama, it is Mr. BOUCICAULT; hence this trial. Mr. DAN BRYANT, whose card liberally adorns the fences and stones of the metropolis, will fill the house, of course, and the production will be a success. This is the coolest house in the city.

At Niblo's, "Arrah na Pogue" still holds the boards. The house is filled nightly with admiring throngs, the manager is pleased with his greenbackian surplus, and the lawgivers lave themselves in sunny waters, no longer city-bound by contending agents. This is the coolest house in the city.

At the Broadway, Miss KATE REIGNOLDS, whose fearful pictures at the door drive many away in despair, enters upon the fifth week of her very successful engagement. She appears to-night in "Peg Woffington," supported by Mr. W. H. SEDLEY SMITH. This is the coolest house in the city.

Barnum's Museum, located, for the present, at Winter Garden, presents many attractions. Every afternoon and evening the longitudinal SWAN, from the fog-banks of Heart's Content, promenades the Hamletian stage; the adiposean wonder of the civilized world (we forget her given name; she is popularly known as "that air fat gal,") walks, so to speak, on the same classic boards; the many-haired Circassian feminines, whose absence from the Oriental courts has brought many a harem-scarum prince to grief, display their heads and ankles at all hours. Then there is the beautiful ballet and the pantomime, the trapeze performances, in which young Master NICOLO is very good, and many other attractions, too numerous to mention. This is the coolest house in the city.

THE SEWARD FAMILY.

Interesting Facts and Reminiscences of Mrs. Seward by Mrs. Swisshelm.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 20, 1865.

The pall of silence which has fallen upon the grave of Mrs. SEWARD is still more remarkable than the unobtrusive quiet of her life, and I trust it is not idle curiosity which makes me more anxious to know her history than that of any woman whose name I have ever heard. If I mistake not, her example is one which the women of this country cannot afford to lose, and in hope it may induce some one who knew her to give us some incidents in her honorable life, let me tell you the little, the very little, I know.

When I went into Campbell Hospital, after the battle of Chancellorsville, I called on the public for fruit acids as an antidote to thirst and hospital gangrene. The first contribution I received was from Mrs. FREDERICK SEWARD. It was accompanied by a note asking me to send to her when anything special was wanted. Some one, that I suppose knew, told me that this Mrs. FREDERICK SEWARD was the wife of a nephew of the Secretary of State, who, being a bachelor, had this lady to preside over his home. She afterward called at my rooms, and I at Mr. SEWARD'S house, on hospital business, I supposing she was Mr. SEWARD'S niece by marriage, until the following Winter, when there was much trouble in the contraband camps. Among the teachers was a Quakeress, from Central New-York, one of those women who left homes of wealth and refinement to live in camp, cabin and barrack, to distribute clothing, books, encouragement and instruction amongst those scattered and bereaved people. We were one day in troubled council on one of the many wrongs which had stubbornly refused to be righted. It was hard to ask Secretary STANTON to give the time necessary to understand the case, while his ante-room was constantly thronged with persons waiting on important business. What to do, was the question. Folding her hands in her lap, and looking down thoughtfully, this lady soliloquized: "If Mrs. SEWARD was only here."

"What Mrs. SEWARD?"

Mrs. Secretary SEWARD! she answered abstractedly, and kept on thinking.

My exclamation of surprise aroused her, and her surprise at my ignorance was equal to mine at her information. A question as to the presentability of that lady, since such a person did actually exist, started her to talk as I had never before heard her. She described Mrs. SEWARD as one of the excellent of the earth, a woman of wonderful intellectual power and great breadth of attainment—the companion, confident, counselor of her husband—one who read his written speeches before the printer saw them, and gave an opinion which he valued more than any other—one who read and digested long, tiresome documents, and gave him the substance in a few moment's fireside chat, thus contributing largely to that fund of information which distinguished Mr. SEWARD. She was his "higher law" adviser, and whenever his policy fell below that standard he had differed with her in opinion. She ever regarded the right as the expedient; or, in other words, aimed always to walk in the narrow path straight toward "the mark for the prize of the high calling which is in Christ Jesus, our Lord."

In dress and manner this friend described her as simple and unostentatious to singularity. A smart mechanic's wife would not have exchanged wardrobes with her, and milliners' apprentices looked at her in pitying wonder for her lost opportunities.

A few days after this conversation Mrs. SEWARD returned from Auburn, but her arrival was not publicly announced. The contraband trouble was explained to her, and a short note of modest request from her to one in authority removed the difficulty before which we had been standing in dismay. After that, when I heard people remark that the SEWARDS gave no receptions, I have thought of a little teacher of contrabands, in the magnificent costume of a mixed straw bonnet and brown ribbons, dark woolen dress and shawl, and heavy shoes having marks of "sacred soil," with a little traveling basket on her arm, going to Mr. SEWARD'S house in the gloaming, weary, hungry, disheartened and footsore, and finding a reception, a bath, a dinner, a bed, a breakfast, a long, comforting talk, a note to remove her overhanging mountain, and saw her lightened step and she returned to her duties rejoicing. I never heard what kind of jewels her hostess wore at these receptions, but calculate they were not bought at TIFFANY'S.

A woman in Mrs. SEWARD'S position, who simply remained outside that gilded pagoda, society, in which Her Majesty, First Family, with twenty-pound-of-tobacco-worth of grandmother to stand upon—Her Royal Highness' Official Position, with a wire-pulling husband to bear against—the Duchess of Shoddy, with a pedestal of greenbacks for support—the Countess of Petroleum, with a sea of light to illume her diamonds, and My Lady Bloomer, radiant in health and independence—contended so fiercely for the precedence, she would have been worthy of study as a natural curiosity; but to know that she lived out of the world of fashion, and in the world of duty, from a high ideal of Christian obligation, is to know that her example is one that the world cannot well afford to lose.

Mr. SEWARD'S recovery from the double injuries of accident and the assassin's knife, is a common wonder; and Surgeon BARNES has said that when he left FREDERICK SEWARD on the night of the assassination, he little thought to find him alive in the morning; that, for weeks, the quickening of his pulse, at any moment, must have been fatal. What secured that perfect repose of body and mind necessary to the recovery of both? The report of her death says it was caused by illness occasioned by the distress into which the family was plunged by the attempted assassination. In other words, the devoted wife and mother died that the husband and son might live. Those lives in which she had merged her individual being could only be reached through hers. The dagger of the conspiracy made a passage for her spirit out of its clay prison as effectually as if it had passed through her heart, and in doing so, was turned aside from its purposed victim. Nothing in the history of remarkable women interests me so much as the little I know of this strong, heroic, unselfish, silent wife and mother of men whose names are known over the civilized world. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

MR. SEWARD DURING HIS ILLNESS, AS DESCRIBED BY HIS NURSE—INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

From the Illinois Staats Zeitung, July 17.

Mr. GEORGE VOCKE, the soldier whom the Medical Director detailed to attend Mr. SEWARD as nurse, after the latter's accident by a fall, has favored us with interesting verbal information, in addition to the written communications formerly published by us, concerning the attempted assassination of Mr. SEWARD. He speaks with the warmest enthusiasm of the sublimity of character which the venerable statesman evinced during that terrible period, in which GEORGE VOCKE spent many days and nights at his bedside.

At the time PAINE, *alias* Powell, burst into the sick room, Mr. SEWARD was asleep. While the assassin was inflicting his murderous blows, he lost neither his sensibility nor his presence of mind. After his lacerated cheek had been sewed up, his first inquiry was about the condition of his son FREDERICK. He was informed that, under the circumstances, he was doing well, and sleeping. Not until two months later did the surgeon deem it advisable to take the father to the bedside of his son, who, in consequence of the terrible injuries received, had so long lingered on the brink of death. Half an hour after receiving his own wound, Mr. SEWARD heard of the attack on the President, which his sharp ear gathered from the by-standers, and of the President's death he was at once informed, on Saturday morning. As during the catastrophe, so immediately thereafter, SEWARD displayed the composure of the philosopher. When he learned the death of the President, he remarked to the physicians around his bedside, that he had warned the President, and also had taken precautions as to his own safety, but had neglected these after his accident, because he never dreamed that they would assail a severely wounded man in his bed.

On the morning after the assassination, he said to his nurses, his sensations immediately after the assault had by no means been of an unpleasant nature. He had experienced no extraordinary pains; but while the blood had been gushing from his arteries he had supposed that his last end was nigh; and thought at the same time what a pleasant thing it was to die thus, without pain.

Toward his nurses and toward all who came near him during his sickness, Mr. SEWARD was uniformly friendly, even affectionate. And never, when awake, did his philosophical firmness desert him. Only when asleep he would, at times, during the first two weeks after the attack, suddenly start up and beat around with his hands when dreams brought the assassin to his imagination, but in two or three minutes he was always quieted.

During the first three weeks Mrs. SEWARD was constantly, day and night, at the bedside either of her husband or that of FREDERICK, and these exertions have since hastened the death of a lady equally distinguished for the excellent qualities of her head and of her heart. No less noble was the conduct of Mr. SEWARD'S daughter, Miss FANNY. Indeed, it is perhaps to her courage that her father and the nation owe the salvation of his life. Like her mother, Miss FANNY was an untiring attendant upon her suffering relatives.

The greatest trouble to the physicians was SEWARD'S mental activity, which did not abate even during his greatest physical weakness and severest pains. In order to prevent all excitement during this critical period, and on account of the shattered jaw-bone, the physicians enjoined on him not to speak, but it was difficult to get him to comply.

It was not mere idle loquacity that rendered silence so irksome to the statesman, but chiefly his patriotic anxiety about the republic. He desired to express his mind about the condition of the country, to fulfill his official duties as Secretary of State. The attending physicians had prohibited speaking even before the attempted assassination; but to express his thoughts by writing was also impracticable, as his right arm was broken. But as soon as the condition of the fractured bone would allow, the medical gentlemen had to bandage and fasten the upper third of the arm, (where the fracture existed,) so as to enable him to use the lower part, and the hand for writing. In this manner he conversed with the President during the last days of that lamented functionary's life. The President would sit at his bedside and express himself on the exciting questions of the day, when SEWARD would write his views on a slate. In the same manner he conducted his interviews, before and after the assassination, with Mr. HUNTER, the Assistant Secretary of State, and thus actually conducted the affairs of the Department of State—the papers, dispatches, documents, etc., of which had to be carried to his bedside, even during the critical periods of his illness.

It was this same patriotic restlessness and activity of Mr. SEWARD which prevailed on the physicians to send for a skillful physician of New-York, who arranged an artificial wire apparatus in his mouth, which enabled him to speak without risk, even before his jaw-bone was healed. This apparatus caused the illustrious patriot at first excruciating pains, and at one time became displaced, so that the New-York physician had to be telegraphed in order to replace it. But all these great and little annoyances did not for a moment disturb SEWARD'S philosophic intellect, nor slacken his patriotic activity.

Few men in history have evinced such sublimity of character and strength of mind as WILLIAM HENRY SEWARD on his bed of sickness, surrounded by the terrors of assassination and conspiracy. He maintained these qualities even when, after his partial recovery, he received the additional blow of the intelligence of the death of his faithful spouse.

THE WISE AND TERRY LETTERS.

Gov. Wise, of Virginia, Wants to Reoccupy His Old Home—Gen Terry Says He has No Rights in that Way that Loyal Men are Bound to Respect.

NORFOLK, VA., June 29, 1865.

To Col. Howard, Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: On the 10th of April last I was surrendered with the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox Court-house, Va., and in a day or two after received a printed parole, of which the following is a copy:

"APPOMATTOX C. H., VA., April 16, 1865.
[Paroled Prisoner's Pass.

The bearer, Brig.-Gen. HENRY A. WISE, P. A. C. S. of Virginia, a paroled prisoner of the Army of Northern Virginia, has permission to go to his home and there remain undisturbed.

B. R. JOHNSON, Major-General."

And I was furnished, by command of Major General JOHN GIBBON, with "General Orders," of which the following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FOURTH ARMY CORPS, APPOMATTOX C. H., VA., April 11, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.—By agreement between the officers appointed by Gens. LEE and GRANT to carry out the stipulation of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, the evidence that an officer or enlisted man is a paroled prisoner of war is the fact of his certifying to the fact, dated at Appomattox Court House, Va., April 10, 1865, and signed by his commanding officer, or the staff officer of his regiment, battalion, battery, officers and soldiers of the United States forces will respect such certificates, allow free passage to the holders thereof, and observe in good faith the provisions of the surrender, that the holders shall remain unmolested in every respect.

By command of Maj.-Gen. JOHN GIBBON.
EDWARD MOALE, Lieut.-Col. and A. A. G.

That after leaving Appomatox Court-house and going to Halifax Court-house, and remaining there some time, I started for my home in Princess Anne County, Virginia, and on the 25th of May last reached Isle of Wight Court-house and reported to Capt. JAMES A. ALLIS, Captain of the Third New-York Cavalry, and Provost-Marshal, acting under orders of Col. GEORGE W. LEWIS; and I remained in Isle of Wight County until Wednesday, the 28th inst., when I reached Norfolk. I am now here desirous of going to my home, at a place called Rolliston, in Princess Anne County, within four miles by water and eight by land of Norfolk, situated on the right bank of the east branch of Elizabeth River, and "there to remain undisturbed and unmolested in every respect," according to agreement by which I was paroled as a prisoner of a war. But, upon proper inquiry and information, I find my home occupied by a considerable number of freedmen and others who hinder and disturb my possession, and molest the premises thereof, and I am unable to return thereto, and to take possession thereof by reason of their entry and occupation; and it is probably unsafe for me even to visit it and see it in person. I respectfully ask that negroes, or so-called freedmen, may be removed from the said place or plantation, called Rolliston; that General Orders No. 48 be carried into effect; and that I may be enabled, in accordance with my parole, to return to my home, and to remain there without disturbance or molestation in any respect.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY A. WISE,
Brig.-Gen. on parole, &c.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF NORFOLK, NORFOLK, Va., July 4, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded, at the request of Mr. WISE. Application disapproved. I see no reason why Mr. WISE should take possession of this house, now used by the Freedmen's Bureau, until he has been pardoned by the President; and even then it may be necessary for Mr. WISE to prove ownership, as his brother, probably, has a legal claim to it. O. L. MANN,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS N. C. DISTRICT, FORT MONROE, July 7, 1865.

Respectfully forwarded. Application disapproved.
NELSON A. MILES,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., July 14, 1865.

Respectfully returned. The petitioner, HENRY A. WISE, abandoned the land and buildings known as Rolliston, Princess Anne County, Virginia, in 1861, and found a new home for his family, in order that he might to better advantage engage in rebellion and civil war.

The premises thus abandoned were duly taken possession of by the agents of the government, under the laws in such cases provided, and the application now under consideration is Mr. WISE'S first attempt to return to his former home. When he left it, his purpose to return or *animus revertendi*, if he had any, was evidently conditioned upon his ability to conquer the United States, and forcibly dispossess their agents. He had chosen another home until he could accomplish that result. He has not succeeded. Though he wishes to go to his former home, he does not abandon his status as a "so-called" officer, but, in fact, makes his claim specially in that capacity, and as he does so, (neglecting to seek pardon and a restoration of right,) he must be treated as a rebel prisoner of war, with no rights that we are bound to respect, save those appertaining to a person in that condition, as they may be modified by the terms of the parole.

The quoted order of Major-Gen. GIBBON is only for the instruction of his own command, and has nothing to do with the question.

The terms approved by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT permitted Brig.-Gen. WISE to go to his home and remain there undisturbed so long as he observed the laws in force where he might reside. It is clear that this referred only to Gen. WISE'S "last usual place of abode"—the place where his family resided under his direction—the place where a Sheriff would leave legal notices; for, in many cases like this, the abandoned lands are in possession of Treasury agents and Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau, and it is and was expressly provided by orders from the President that such land shall be released only by special authority from the Secretary of the Treasury. Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, it is presumed, had not in his mind the restoration of any lost, abandoned or forfeited property whatever to those whom he captured.

The Major-General, commanding, therefore says that he has no power to restore the place called Rolliston to Brig.-Gen. WISE, and certainly he cannot advise such restoration before the latter takes the oath of allegiance to support the government of which he asks so great a favor. And, moreover, Gen. WISE is admonished that in order to enjoy the privileges of his parole, he ought to go to the present home of his family, as selected by himself, and obey the laws in force, which require him to leave undisturbed the lawful occupants of "the place called Rolliston."

Gen. WISE apparently objects to the term "freedmen," as applied to certain colored citizens of Virginia, thus showing that he acknowledges neither his defeat nor the supremacy of the laws in force where he resides. It is a word used merely for convenience in classifying the people. All men are free in Virginia and will so remain. The barbarous practice of enslaving prisoners of war, and their descendants, will never be revived on this continent.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. MANN, commanding at Norfolk, will cause these papers to be delivered to Brig.-Gen. HENRY A. WISE, prisoner on parole, &c.

By command of Maj.-Gen. TERRY.
J. R. HAWLEY, Brig.-Gen. and Chief of Staff.

—A young lady—Miss HATTIE CARPENTER—daughter of Mr. A. B. CARPENTER, of Saratoga Springs, when about to leave the platform of a car which had just arrived in the Union Depot, in Troy, the other morning, from Cambridge, caught her hoops in some part of the upper portion of the break, and fell headlong to the ground, striking heavily on her face. When picked up the blood was flowing from her nose and mouth, and she was wholly unconscious. The young lady's face was badly bruised, but there was evidence of no other injury.

A Spiteful Canadian.

We find the following paragraph in the Montreal *Witness* of Saturday:

The *Magnet* on her last upward trip from Saguenay was leaving Murray Bay yesterday (Thursday) afternoon, immediately after dinner time. The majority of the passengers were American tourists of the most respectable class, clergymen and others, with a large proportion of ladies. As the boat was about to leave the wharf, two traveling musicians on board commenced to play a tune entitled "Rally round the Flag Boys," a popular patriotic song in the States, which the Americans began to sing. Every one being in great good humor, the Captain hoisted the American and British flags amist the cheers of the company—the former, however, being hoisted first, there were some hisses, and a few voices called out to cut it down. Whereupon a Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, lawyer of Quebec, sprang on board from the wharf, ran up the rigging like a sailor, and cut down the flag. The boat, meantime, was leaving the wharf, and the only way he had of regaining the land, was to jump into the water and swim ashore. This act of an excited individual greatly mortified the American and still more the British and Canadian passengers on board, who did their best to explain it away by referring to the excitement at the present time, on account of the interference of Mr. Consul POTTER in Canadian affairs.

"Blind Tom," or a Rebel General Turned Showman.

The *habeas corpus* case in Cincinnati, in which TABAS GROSS sought to obtain possession of "Blind Tom," the musical prodigy, from N. BETHUNE, his former master, has been decided in favor of the latter. As the case is peculiarly instructive we shall state its general features.

"Blind TOM" is fifteen years of age, deficient in intellect, though remarkable for natural musical talent, and is one of the twenty-one children of MINGO and CHARITY, all former slaves of Gen. BETHUNE. GROSS is a colored man who made considerable of a fortune exhibiting a panorama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in Europe. Gen. BETHUNE is a wealthy planter, living in the neighborhood of Columbus, Ga., and was a violent Secessionist during the war. Now that peace has returned he is disposed to submit to the government, and as there is no money to be made in the South in that line, he is willing to repress his prejudices against the North in order to make money by exhibiting TOM. GROSS and the General entered into an arrangement shortly after LEE'S surrender in regard to the show business; but as soon as the General arrived at Louisville, with the facility of throwing off obligations so fashionable in the South, he concluded to change his mind and break the contract.

After the exhibition at Louisville the boy was taken to New-Albany, where GROSS applied for papers of guardianship over him, on the ground of his being held in illegal restraint by Mr. BETHUNE, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted him. The matter was brought before the Probate Court of Cincinnati, and after a thorough trial, Judge WOODRUFF dismissed the writ and remanded the boy to the custody of Gen. BETHUNE. Gen. BETHUNE claimed the boy by virtue of a contract for five years made with MINGO and CHARITY in Georgia, and approved by the Superintendent of Freedmen. Although the laws of Georgia do not acknowledge the freedom of TOM and his parents, yet the General claimed that they were free according to President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation, and the parents were competent to contract. He proved that he was kind and humane to his slaves, amiable in private life, and a great friend of Sabbath schools. He, however, keeps the boy for five years, and promises to pay MINGO $500 per annum on the contract, while he may realize $25,000 himself.

General BETHUNE is an old white-headed man and wealthy. He belongs to the Southern aristocracy that formerly exhausted itself in ridiculing the Yankee for driving sharp bargains. H believed in Southern rights and wrongs, and sent his sons into the army to maintain the former and redress the latter. Of course he wouldn't be under any obligation to the Yankees, but in the way of a business transaction it will be all right to let them see and hear the prodigy for so much Yankee currency per head. Self-interest is the impelling motive. He don't like the Yankee a bit better today than he did at the bitterest stage of the war, nor is the respect he had for the negro as a slave one particle increased. The evidence in the case showed that TOM'S brothers and sisters were not as well treated as he was, because "there was no money in them." Self-interest decidedly.

Two of the General's sons, who were officers in LEE'S army and paroled, accompany him to help in the show business. Valiant, high-toned officers are they! What a nice party it is. The venerable Southern planter, the leader in his neighborhood in all moral reforms, and his two sons—paroled officers of LEE'S army—traveling the country with two old negroes and their idiotic child, in order to make money, claiming the benefit of the Emancipation Proclamation at the expense of the laws of the State for whose sovereignty they fought for four weary years. Principle is lost sight of by these men, if they ever had any, and self-interest alone controls them. The lesson taught by this example is, that the Southern people, as soon as they perceive their own material interests clearly, will resist the government no longer, and will throw themselves under the protection of the Federal Constitution, laws and proclamations.

Personal.

—Mrs. FLEMING, of Leavenworth, Kansas, was thrown from her horse a few days since and dragged on the ground so far that her injuries proved fatal.

—The estate of Hon. BURR BURTON, Ex-Member of Assembly, who was murdered a few weeks since in Syracuse, reports an income of $31,967.

—Gen. CHARLES FITZHUGH, son of Hon. HENRY FITZHUGH, left Oswego last week to take command of a brigade under SHERIDAN in Texas.

The Milledgeville *Recorder* states that Ex-Gov. BROWN, as soon as he has recovered from his indisposition, will remove to Atlanta.

—Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD was in Chicago a few days since. He will soon resume the duties of his command in North Carolina.

—The income of JOHN J. ROWE, pork packer, of St. Louis, is $471,000, and that of AMES & BROTHER, pork packers and provision dealers, is over $700,000.

—Dr. A. E. METCALF, of Owego, was badly injured, a few days since, by being thrown from his carriage. The joint of his thigh bone was fractured.

—Judge-Advocate HOLT has gone on a trip to the White Mountains.

—FITZ GREEN HALLECK, the poet, is now in his seventy-third year.

—Maj.-Gen. AYRES, U. S. A., was in Boston last week.

—Dr. C. M. WINSHIP, father of the famous strong man, is dead.

—Gen. L. A. GRANT is on a visit to his friends in Bellows Falls, Vt.

—Maj.-Gen. S. A. HURLBUT has recently been honorably mustered out of the United States service.

Cleanse the Blood of all Impurities, and you neutralize the virus of many diseases at their source. In all Disorders of the Skin, the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organs, and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Cancer, &c., Dr. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a standard curative; and while it is a fault in many medicines that, before they reach the disease, the patient is prostrated beyond recovery, no such drawback attends this remedy, for it sustains the strength of the sufferer while eradicating the cause of his complaint. Sold by all Druggists.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated **Toilet Soap,** in such universal demand, is made from the **choicest materials,** is **mild and emollient** in its

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

DATED

JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, 1864.

WANTED AT A PREMIUM.

SEPTEMBER, NOVEMBER AND JANUARY.

Coupons Cashed in Gold,

ON LIBERAL TERMS,

BY

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 38. WALL-ST

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS

KEEP ON HAND FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF

7-30 TREASURY NOTES, OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

WE BUY AND SELL ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AT MARKET RATES.

ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

ORDERS FROM BANKS AND BANKERS EXECUTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS AND WITH DISPATCH.

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NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,

DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND PETROLEUM STOCKS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TELEGRAPH STOCKS WANTED.

UNITED STATES,

WESTERN UNION,

RUSSIAN EXTENSION.

Apply to

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,

Dealer in Telegraph and Express Stocks.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 94 Broadway and No. 6 Wall-st.,

Dealers in government and other securities. Interest allowed upon deposits of gold and currency subject to check at sight. Gold loaned to merchants and bankers upon favorable terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this fifth day of July, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, June 5, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Pacific National Bank of New-York," in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of June, 1865.

L. S. FREEMAN CLARKE,
Signed. Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Union National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARK, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE UNION NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and [L. S.] seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.

(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1865.

THE OWNERS OF MORE THAN TWO-THIRDS of the Capital Stock of this Bank, having in writing authorized the Directors thereof to convert and change the said bank into a National Association, under the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, notice is hereby given that the said bank has decided to become a National Banking Association, under the laws of the United States, by the name and title of the MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

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U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 5 NASSAU-STREET,

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INCORPORATED UNDER "THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT OF 1862," OF GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OR $5,000,000,

Of which £100,000, or $500,000, is paid up as Present Capital, and will be increased as THE Growth of the business requires.

The Founders and Proprietors of the Bank are:
Messrs. BISCHOFFSHEIM, GOLDSCHMIDT & CO., London.
Messrs. FRUHLING & GOSCHEN, London.
Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH & CO., London.
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., (successors to Messrs. George Peabody & Co.,) London.
Messrs. STERN BROTHERS, London.
Mr. FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THE BANK OF SAXE MEININGEN, Saxe Meiningen.
Mr. JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Mr. SIGISMUND SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Head Office, No. 22 OLD BROAD-ST., LONDON.
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Manager at San Francisco, MILTON S. LATHAM.
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LOCAL DIRECTORS—SAN FRANCISCO:
W. B. JOHNSTON, Agent Liverpool and London Insurance Company.
HENRY CARLTON, Jr., Merchant.
A. EHRMON, Merchant of Hellmann, Bros. & Co.

The above Bank is prepared to transact, in London and San Francisco, all kinds of general Banking and Exchange business between said cities, and all parts of the world.

Special attention paid to collections, purchases of real estate and mining shares, and investments of all kinds in California.

AGENTS IN NEW-YORK:
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

$10,000 REWARD.

LOST OR STOLEN,

FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

IN 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,

Dated June 15, 1865,

AND NUMBERED

111,653 TO 111,732 INCLUSIVE

BONDS, $500 EACH.

The public are cautioned against negotiating these bonds, as payment has been stopped.

REFER TO
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.

OFFICE OF THE

COLUMBIAN (MARINE) INSURANCE CO.,

Corner of Wall and Nassau sts.

CASH CAPITAL $3,500,000.

From statement for the Seventh Fiscal Year ending Dec. 31, 1864.

Total amount of assets Jan. 1, 1865	$7,438,872 78
Total amount of premiums	6,213,114 68
Excess of earned premiums over losses, &c.	2,064,751 02
Reserve for estimate claims unadjusted and other contingencies	651,212 97
Guaranteed cash dividend to dealers (holding certificates of same) on paid premiums earned during the year, whether loss has accrued or not	760,354 89
Interest of scrip issues of 1862 and 1863	6 per cent.
Scrip dividend to dealers on earned premiums	12 per cent.
Dividend for the year to stockholders	31 per cent.

Dealers with this company will be allowed the option, to be signified at the time of application for insurance, of receiving in lieu of scrip, at the end of each year, returns in cash, guaranteed by certificate, of premiums paid and earned during the year, whether loss accrues or not, upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon all voyage risks upon cargo, a return of twenty-five per cent.
2. Upon voyage risks upon freight, a return of twenty per cent.
3. Upon time risks upon freight, and upon voyage and time risks upon hulls, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

Premiums paid in gold will be entitled to the above returns in gold.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Rowe,	Daniel W. Teller,
Daniel W. Lord,	John D. Bates,
George Miln,	Charles Hickox,
John Atkinson,	Robert Bowne,
Thos. A. C. Cochrane,	Lawrence Myers,
Wm. H. Halsey,	S. N. Derrick,
Thos. Barron,	Moses Merick,
Roland Mitchell,	David Dows,
Albert G. Lee,	Joseph Morrison,
George P. Doshon,	Wm. H. Popham,
O. L. Nims,	R. C. Morris, Jr.,
M. F. Merick,	Ezra Nye,
Wm. H. Ogden,	Henry J. Cammann,
John Armstrong,	Thomas Lord,
B. C. Morris,	Preston H. Hodges,
Andrew J. Rich,	J. B. Griffin,
	B. C. MORRIS, President.

THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Second Vice-President and Sec'y.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS FOR SALE;

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
ILLINOIS AND MISSISSIPPI TELEGRAPH CO.

All descriptions Telegraph and Express Stocks bought, and for sale by

GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

$5,000 Union Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$5,000 New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip.
$1,000 Columbian Insurance Scrip.
For sale by WM. C. GILMAN,
No. 46 Pine-st.

TRAVELING CREDITS

On Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London, (successors to GEO. PEABODY & CO., available in the principal cities of Europe and the East, issued by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

MOUNT ALPINE GOLD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

A special meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 7, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of reorganizing the company under a special charter granted by the State of Rhode Island.

By order. J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes, of the current issue, were stolen from the safe in the office of Howard & Co.'s Express, in the village of Troy, Penn., on the night of the 25th of July.

All persons, firms and corporations are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the undermentioned notes or bonds, as all of the same were stolen, and this company claims the right to recover the possession of said notes and bonds whenever and wherever they can find the same:

Thirty 7:30 U. S. Notes, $50 each, numbered from 163,737 to 163,766, both inclusive.

Ninety 7:30 U. S. Notes of last issue, $100 each, numbered from 259,828 to 259,917, both inclusive.

HOWARD & CO.'S EXPRESS COMPANY,
By FREDERICK LOVEJOY, Superintendent.
No. 607 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

JULY 29, 1865.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY BONDS, SEVENS,

Monroe County Bonds, New-York,
Rochester City Bonds, New-York, and
Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Stock, wanted.
Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

All descriptions railroad securities not sold at the Brokers' Board, farm mortgage bonds, county, city and town bonds, bought and sold.

OFFICE OF THE HIGHGATE PETROLEUM COMPANY,
No. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Highgate Petroleum Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from July 31 to Aug. 16.

CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

ARIZONA MINING COMPANY, No. 32 PINE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCHANAN FARM OIL CO., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Broad-st., August 9th, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at which time an election for trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, will take place.

E. F. STONE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable Aug. 1, and the government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th to the 31st of July inclusive.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 1 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 25, 1865.

THE COUPONS FROM THE BONDS OF this company, due 1st August, 1865, will be paid upon presentation at this office on and after that date.

JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 Broadway. A semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, has been declared payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1865.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a Dividend of Five per Cent., in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 15th day of July, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 15th day of July, and opened on the 3d day of August.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the measure recommended by the shareholders' meeting held May 31, 1865, and in order that the lands sold may be represented by a corresponding issue of capital stock, in accordance with the policy heretofore pursued by the company in the issue of Canceled Bonds Scrip, the outstanding shares of this company be increased by the issue of one share for every ten now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every ten held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the company will retain the right to such fractional part at par.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 29, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 14th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 10th day of June, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

DIVIDENDS.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE, has been declared, payable July 31, 1865, to shareholders of record, July 25, 1865.

Transfer books closed from July 25 to Aug. 1, 1865.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

The Trustees of this company have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the par value of the stock, (twenty dollars,) payable July 20. Transfer books close July 15 and open July 21.

W. H. HARRISON, Secretary pro tem.
Continental Bank Building.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 117 BROADWAY, July 25, 1865.

The directors of the United States Telegraph Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable on and after the 15th day of August, proximo. The transfer books will close on the 5th, and remain closed until the 16th proximo. By order of the board.

THEO. F. HAY, Treasurer.

NAVASSA PHOSPHATE COMPANY.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared payable July 31, 1865, to the shareholders of record July 27, 1865.

Transfer books closed from July 27 to August 1, 1865.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer,
No. 81 John-st., New-York.

THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY.

OFFICE No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, for the month of July, payable to stockholders of record of this date, on and after the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to the 31st inst., both inclusive.

DAVID S. DUNCOMB, President.

O. M. BEACH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 26, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Semi-annual Dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending June 30, of THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock.

Also, a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock.

Both payable, less the government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of August next, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both classes of stock will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday the 5th, and be reopened on Wednesday, the 23d of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 21, 1865.

TWENTY-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States income tax, payable on the 21st day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 2 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on full stock, free of government tax, out of the earnings of the company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer books will be closed from date to the 2d of August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1865.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT, out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 7 Nassau-st.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 29th day of July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Managers.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 20, 1865.

INTEREST ON THE SECOND COUPONS OF the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, on the first and only mortgage, due on the 1st of August, 1865, will be paid on and after that date at the American National Bank, No. 80 Broadway, New-York.

WM. E. WATSON, Auditor.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1865.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1865, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company and of the Great Western Railroad Company of Illinois, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co. No. 40 Exchange-place.

A. BOODY, President.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 22, 1865.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, payable on and after the second Monday (14th) of August next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 14th proximo, inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND,

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1865.

A Dividend of Four per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 Wall-st.—25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable 1st August next free of government tax.

JAS. H. RIELLY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVINGS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after August 1, 1865, this bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. By order of the Board of Trustees.

V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEAR FULTON, N. Y.

OPEN DAILY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

JAMES C. STONEALL, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, draw interest from that date.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For flagging sidewalk in Tompkins-street, between Rivington and Stanton streets, west side.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging sidewalks in Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Eleventh-avenue, near Forth-sixth-street, and in Fortieth-street, two hundred and fifty feet west of Eleventh-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessments include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixtieth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Tompkins-street, from Stanton to Rivington streets.

Also all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-five to twenty-nine, and thirty-one to thirty-five, all inclusive, in block number two hundred and twenty-one, between Fortieth and Forty-first-streets, and westerly of Eleventh-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement new court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL A. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1865.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Sixth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given that the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the amendatory act approved March 3, 1865, made and taken by the several Assistant Assessors of said Collection District, will remain open for the examination of all persons interested for the space of FIFTEEN DAYS, (SUNDAYS excepted) from the date hereof, at my office, No. 181 West 14th-st., (over the New-York County Bank) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. And immediately after the expiration of ten days from the date hereof, to wit: on the 25th day of July, 1865, and for four days thereafter, I will receive and determine all appeals relative to erroneous or excessive valuations or enumerations made and taken by the said Assistant Assessors. The lists herein referred to comprise the taxes for licenses and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, yachts, silver plate and enumerated articles for the year ending May1, 1866; and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1864. All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid must be made in writing, and specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and state the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of.

JOHN F. CLEVELAND, Assessor.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 14, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid taxes, for the years 1856, 1857 and 1858, together with the regular rents for Croton water, for the years 1855, 1856 and 1857, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 4th day of September, 1865, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, and to be continued from day to day, until the whole of said property shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily Transcript*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Copies can be had on application at the office of the New-York *Daily Transcript*, and at the Bureau of Arrears.—Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, New-York, May 26, 1865.

By order of the Comptroller.

JAMES J. GEMBLETON,
Acting Clerk of Arrears.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Five per Cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPEN, Water Registrar.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, I will offer for sale, in front of the Market-house, in the City of Jacksonville, at public outcry, on MONDAY, the seventh day of August next, the following property, to wit:

The east half of lot number five (5) in square number fifty-two, (52,) as the same is known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—said property having been condemned under the Act of Congress approved August 6, 1861—late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

Also two lots or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Duval, in said State, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the River St. Johns, in a line with lands of Elizabeth Hendricks, wife of Wm. J. Hendricks, on the south side of said river and nearly opposite to the City of Jacksonville, running from said stake south, ten degrees east along said Hendricks' line, crossing the creek to the opposite side of the same, to a corner; thence along the east bank of said creek, by the several courses of the same, in a northeasterly direction, and along the cove at the mouth of said creek to a corner on the bank of said river; and thence along the said river and across said cove to the place of beginning, containing four or five acres, more or less. Also that other lot of land adjacent to the foregoing and lying on the side of said river, nearly opposite the City of Jacksonville, in said State of Florida, the boundary line of which begins at a stake on the bank of said river a few rods west of a cove, and on the line dividing land of Floyd and the land of Wm. J. and Elizabeth A. Hendricks, and runs thence in a westerly course along said river about fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-one-hundredths chains to a stake; thence south seventy-eight degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence north ten degrees west, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, fourteen and fourteen-one-hundredths chains, crossing a creek, to a stake; thence south ten degrees east, crossing the same creek, fifteen and twenty-one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres more or less.

Also, all that tract of land in the County of Duval and State of Florida aforesaid, on the south side of the River St. Johns, known as a tract of land formerly owned by David Scurry, adjoining lands of Wm. J. Hendricks, Cowford tract, containing seventy acres, more or less; bounded on the north by said river, on the east by lands of Francis S. Hudnall, on the south by public lands and west by lands of Wm. J. Hendricks aforesaid. Also, lot number four, in square number two, in the City of Jacksonville, bounded on the north by Forsyth-st., on the east by lot number five, on the south by lot number one, all in the aforesaid square, and on the west by Newnan-st., condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Theodore Hartridge.

Also, lot number two, in square number five, in the City of Jacksonville aforesaid, condemned under the Act of July 17, 1862, late the estate of Benjamin A. Putnam.

Also, all those lots or parcels of land, known and designated on the maps or plans of said City of Jacksonville, as lots number four (4) and five, (5) in square forty-seven, condemned under the Act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, late the estate of Reuben Cowart.

FOR SALE.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE his country seat, (Almont). This property is situated on the Hudson River, between Barrytown and Tivolia, and is not excelled by any in the State for the grandeur of the scenery and old forest trees. The mansion-house is a large brick building on a stone basement, with wings, presenting a front of one hundred feet. On the eastern front there is a portico, supported by sixteen double columns of the Ionic order, extending the whole length of the first floor. The house contains twenty rooms, including library, dressing-rooms, &c. There are wells of very cool water, cisterns, &c. The out-buildings consist of a large stable, with stone basement, carriage-house, cow-house with shed, ice-house, &c. The garden contains about two acres, and in it are three graperies of choice vines and other fruits; about one-quarter of the garden is stocked with fruit trees of the choicest kinds. On the eastern front of the mansion there is a park of about 40 acres, through which is the carriage-drive from the porter's lodge, through an avenue of fine old trees, to the house. The western front has a lawn of 40 acres of gently undulating surface. This front has a fine view of the Catskill Mountains, the Hudson River and the villages on the opposite or western side of the river. This is one of the most celebrated country-seats on the Hudson, and excels all of them in the grandeur of its fine old trees and magnificent scenery. It has always been greatly admired by distinguished foreigners. It was selected by Joseph Bonaparte, when in search of a residence in this country, and a liberal offer made for it, but it was not then for sale. The situation is very healthy; no intermittents here. For particulars, apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Banker, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A GOOD TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, with kitchen attached, and good cellar; large wood-shed and good well of water; with some young bearing fruit trees, and one acre of ground, in the upper part of Englishtown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; possession immediately; price $2,000 cash. Inquire of THOMAS WEST, adjoining the premises, or at No. 359 Pearl-st., New-York, between 1 and 3 o'clock. Any person wishing to see the premises, can go and return the same day by the Camden and Amboy line.

THIRTY COTTAGES AND ELEGANT DWELLINGS AND 700 LOTS FOR SALE.—Price, cottages, $1,100 to $2,000; elegant dwellings, $2,500 to $6,500; lots, $100 to $350; beautifully situated at East New-York and Ridgewood. Cottages or elegant dwellings built for purchasers; easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-st., East New-York or No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, a first-class frame house, two-story and attic, elegantly papered, &c., 22 feet by 50, and about seven lots, in a high state of cultivation, all kinds of fruit, situated at Morrisania, on Forest-avenue, between Home and George sts., near the Boston road Take the 2d-av. cars or 3d-av. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 245 or 255 Court-st., near Sackett. Brooklyn.

R. S. LIVINGSTON OFFERS FOR SALE HIS COUNTRY SEAT (ALMONT)—Situated on the Hudson, between Barrytown and Tivoli. This property excels any in the State for grandeur of scenery and fine old shade trees. For particulars see New-York *Tribune*, or apply to J. NELSON LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—156 ACRES OF EXCELlent farming land, located in Tompkins County, New-York, seven miles from Ithaca, and one mile from Cayuga Lake, with large dwelling-house and outbuildings. Terms reasonable, and possession given immediately, if desired. Address S. B. WHEELOCK, Jacksonville, Tompkins County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, HACKENsack, N. J., 11 miles by rail from foot of Chambers-street, several cottages, with about three acres of ground. Also, fine building sites; good society, schools, and a healthy location. Apply to P. E. ROBERT, No. 43 Barclay-st.

FOR SALE.—A SNUG DAIRY FARM OF 107 acres, with good buildings, seventy-eight miles from the city; a pleasant and desirable place will be sold; a bargain if applied for immediately, or will be exchanged for city property. Address K., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE THREE first-class farms or country-seats on the Great South Bay, Long Island 25 miles from the city. THOMAS WETWOOD, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—ATTRACTIVE house and grounds, convenient to depot, near South Orange; furniture will be sold at a sacrifice. JAQUES, No. 45 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TEN TENEment houses in the Fifteenth Ward. Apply to J. JOHNSON, No. 60 Bleecker-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x26.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH TO RENT—With privilege of grounds, stable accommodations, &c., at $250 per month. For further particulars, apply at No. 60 Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 33 HOWARD-ST. APply to HENRY TROWBRIDGE & CO., No. 38 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED, TO BUY A COUNTRY HOUSE in good order, suitable for a large family, with a few acres of ground, very near or in a large village with schools and Episcopal Church; must be of easy access from New-York; have stable, vegetable garden and good water. Possession not desired till April next, but must be seen this season. Address, with full details and price, PATER FAMILIAS, Station F, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY store, with dwelling, and a few acres of good land attached. Must be within 100 miles of New-York City. Address HENRY B. JOY, Tribune Buildings, New-York.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, heated throughout, and with all other modern improvements. Apply to JONES & CO., New-York City Mills, corner of Broome and Lewis sts., New-York.

WANTED — TO RENT AN UNFURNISHED house, within 40 miles of New-York. Address, stating terms, &c., P. W., West Point, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ELEGANT ROOMS, 4 OR 6, AND A PRIvate table, can be secured by a party of high standing, in a large, first-class house on Madison-av. Address EXCLUSIVE, Boyd's City Express Post.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—TWO MILES from Harlem, can be had in a Friend's family, for two or three adults or children; the locality pleasant, and easy of access to the city by boat or cars. Apply at second door from 2d-av., 124th-st., or No. 193 Front-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA-SHORE R.R.

NEW LINE TO LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PLEASURE BAY AND ATLANTICVILLE.

On and after MONDAY, July 31, the new and fast steamer NEVERSINK, will leave the pier foot of BARCLAY-st., New-York, to connect with the new railroad line to the above points, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., making the trip from New-York to Long Branch in one hour and three-quarters.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—The most desirable watering-place in the vicinity of the metropolis. To parties whose pursuits call them daily to New-York, this house offers superior inducements for a Summer home. Commodious steamboat leaves Pier No. 9 North River at 9:30 A. M. 1:15, 4:30, and 5 o'clock P. M.; from Dey-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., ten times a day. Time from New-York to Bergen Point, 35 minutes.
WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

AT HASTINGS ON THE HUDSON—BARnard House, one hour by rail or boat; no Summer resort has greater attractions; first-class table; terms reasonable. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, to B. BARNARD, No. 67 Walker-st.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I., will be open for the reception of Summer travelers and boarders June 1, 1865, under the direction of A. SMITH; good fishing, hunting, and bathing; also very fine drives.

DRY GOODS

AT LEGRAIN'S—THIS WEEK.

GREAT NOVELTIES IN ORGANDIES AND JACONETS, just received from Paris,

500 PIECES PRINTED LAWN AT A GREAT REDUCTION, to close the importation.

FRENCH PRINTED LAWN, at 38c., worth 65c.

STRIPED GRENADINE BAREGE.
at 65c., worth $1.

NEW GLOVES.

NOVELTIES FOR THE FALL just received in RICH KID, BEAVER and UNDRESSED KID, with CUFFS and GAUNTLETS; also, new styles of RIDING, BEAVER and BUCKSKIN GLOVES, with the fingers faced expressly.

VERY STYLISH DOGSKIN, WITH CUFFS, for the city.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SILK GLOVES, in new shades. The ladies will find it to their advantage to make their selections as soon as convenient, and a special attention will be paid to fill their orders before our glove buyer comes back from France.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

P. S.

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS.

WEDNESDAY, this week, will begin the special sale of the remnants, which will then be marked down at LESS THAN HALF PRICE.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT
SHIRT
MADE TO ORDER OR
READY-MADE.
The cheapest, finest and best fitting shirt sold in this city.
MEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS
IN
GREAT VARIETY,
at the Shirt and Collar Depot, No. 41 Fulton-st., corner of Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

SHIPPING

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,413	.....
ENGLAND—building	3,420	.....
SCOTLAND—building	3,420	.....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,186	Asplitt.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
PENNSYLVANIA.....SATURDAY, July 22
HELVETIA.....SATURDAY, July 29
SCOTLAND.....SATURDAY, Aug. 5
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
LAFAYETTE...A. BOCANDE.....FRIDAY.....Aug. 18
EUROPE.....A. DUCHESNE...FRIDAY.....Sept. 15
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 26.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 2
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 9.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 16.
CUBA leaves New-York Wednesday, August 23.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, August 30.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 00
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$113 00
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF MANCHESTER...WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 2
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 5
CITY OF DUBLIN.....WEDNESDAY.....Aug. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY.....Aug. 12
at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
First Cabin.....$80 Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....$8 Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....105 Steerage to Paris.....40
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Passage by the mail steamers, sailing every Saturday, payable in gold. Passage by the mid-week steamers payable in United States currency.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.
VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 1—OCEAN QUEEN, SLOCUM, (connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Aug. 16—COSTA RICA, TINKLEPAUGH, (connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.—REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

First class,	Second class,	Third class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch, from Pier No. 20 North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. B. LOWBER, on SATURDAY, Aug. 19, at noon; on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon, at the above low prices, for these two trips only.
For passage apply at the office of
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY,
No. 177 West-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH—STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class United States mail steamships
CONSTITUTION, GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA, CARPENTER, Commander.
UNITED STATES, SHARE, Commander.
AMERICA, CLIFT, Commander.
The CONSTITUTION will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage $35. For freight or passage, apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The NEVADA will follow SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, HITCHCOCK, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH—DIRECT.
PIONEER LINE.
First-class passage.....$35
Freight fifteen cents per foot.
The first-class steamship
CHASE, Capt. ROGERS,
will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, and the first-class steamship
ZODIAC, Capt. BULKLEY,
will sail as above at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Aug. 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah, HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.,
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every Saturday, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every Wednesday, at 12 o'clock M.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
The passenger accommodations on board the steamships are unsurpassed.
For freight or passage apply to
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
First-class United States Mail Steamships:
MONEKA, CHAS. P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
CAMBRIDGE, JNO. W. BALCH, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 Steamship MONEKA will leave Pier No. 26 North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Agents at Charleston,
Messrs. ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, J. J. LAWRENCE, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, August 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Aug. 17.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
GEN. SEDGWICK, STARKEY, Commander.
The new and elegant A 1 steamship GEN. SEDGWICK will leave pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The U. S. Mail steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. V. OAGER, will leave Pier No. 8, N. R., on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY, W. G. FURBER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, and the GUIDING STAR, W. BERRY, Commander, on SATURDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 N. R. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR,
No. 10 Barclay-st.

THE COASTWISE COMPANY WILL dispatch for NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, the steamship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. O. J. GRAHAM on THURSDAY, Aug. 3, at noon, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River. First cabin passage, $50; second cabin passage, $30. Freight, 35 cents per foot for measurement goods. Other freight and large shipments by agreement. For freight or passage apply at the office of the company, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID British iron steamship BELLONA, 2,500 tons, Capt. WM. FARMER, will sail as above, from pier No. 3 North River, SATURDAY, August 12. To be followed by the steamship ATALANTA. For passage, at the lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight apply at No. 34 South-street.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—EXTRA STEAMER.—The United States mail steamship H. S. HAGER, Capt. Wadsworth, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M. Has first-class passenger accommodations. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway.—U. S. Passports for citizens and aliens issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship NORTH STAR, JONES, Commander, will sail as above on SATURDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.
The MONTEREY will follow on Wednesday, August 2.

HAVANA SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 1st and 15th of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1865. FOR LAKE SUPERIOR, 1865.
One of the new and swift steamers, METEOR AND PENOBIC, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, every Monday and Detroit, Michigan every Tuesday, on grand pleasure excursions to La Pointe, Bayfield, North Shore, and all other points on Lake Superior. Rooms secured on application by letter or otherwise to GARRETSON & CO., Cleveland; J. I. WHITING & CO., Detroit.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec, and all points North and West, via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations.
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt, Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR CATSKILL AND CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Steamer THOMAS POWELL leaves New-York for Catskill, from foot of Franklin-st., Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week, 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M., landing Saturdays at West Camp and Malden, connecting with stages from Catskill to Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The NAUSHON
Leaves West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20.
Leaves Dey-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40.
Leaves Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1 and 4.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves the foot of Harrison-st. daily (without exception) at 8 A. M., lands at 30th-st., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE ENTIRELY NEW and magnificent steamer NEVERSINK, leaves Peck-slip at 12 o'clock, noon, THIS DAY, and daily hereafter, connecting with all the usual trains. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL AND WEST CAMP.—Steamers leave foot of Harrison-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

FOR LONG BRANCH IN LESS THAN TWO HOURS,
BY RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,
From Pier No. 3 North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
FIRST-CLASS HOTELS AT LONG BRANCH.

Atlantic,	Laird's Mansion House,
Metropolitan,	United States Hotel,
Clarendon,	Pavilion,
Remond,	Green's Bath,
National,	Howland's,
Congress Hall,	Conover's Lawn.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.
On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.
2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.
4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.
10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

WHITE MOUNTAINS AND LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.
SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st., at 12:15 P. M., (Express;) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at the Mountains (via stage from Wells River) and Newport, (Lake Memphremagog) at 1 P. M., and Montreal through without stop at 9:30 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield. On Saturdays this train runs through without stop, arriving at Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) at 6 A. M.
Leave New-York from 27th-st., at 3, or 8 P. M., (Express,) or by New-Haven steamer from Pier No. 25 East River, at 3:15 P. M.; lodge at Springfield. Leave Springfield at 7:45 A. M., and arrive at the mountains, (via stage from Littleton,) Newport, (Lake Memphremagog,) and Montreal same evening.
For maps and particulars, see "Appleton's Railway Guide."

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN.
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $2.
The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3. From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.
Tickets can be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, corner 10th-st. and Broadway, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.
From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M., 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M. and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.
Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE FAVORITE BARGE ANNA, and the new barge WM. ROBERTS, just finished, with excellent accommodations; also, to let, steamboats and groves, such as desired. Office No. 322 West-st., corner of Barrow. H. B. CROSSETT.

HOTELS.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, suite à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious dining and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager. C. SCHUMANN.

TONTINE HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, New-York. Rooms in suite and single by the day or week at moderate prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp.; mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for young ladies, will commence its third year on the third MONDAY of September.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A., Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, New-York.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—NOS. 327 and 329 4th-av. Rev. Dr. GEORGE W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.
The Fall Term of this Seminary for the thorough education of young ladies, will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. For admission, or catalogues with full particulars, address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MADAME C. MEARS
will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above, till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.
Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32 Station H, Yorkville, New-York.

WILLISTON SEMINARY,
EAST HAMPTON, MASS.
The Fall term commences WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23, and continues thirteen weeks. A large corps of teachers is employed, both in the classical and the English departments, and unsurpassed advantages are afforded to young men preparing either for college or for business life. A large and well-furnished gymnasium has just been completed, and, under the direction of a competent teacher, offers superior advantages for physical culture. For particulars or catalogues address MARSHALL HENSHAW, LL. D., Principal; or Rev. S. T. SEELYE, D. D., Secretary.
EAST HAMPTON, July 24, 1865.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 253

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Powers, Duties and Responsibilities of the Various Departments.

The Rights and Prerogatives of the Mayor.

Glimpses at the Organization of the Various Boards.

The Checks and Balances of the Cumbrous Municipal Machine.

Most of our citizens know that we have a municipal government, but very few, with the exception of those specially interested, have ever taken the trouble to ascertain what are the duties and responsibilities of the various departments and bureaus. They know well enough that a great deal of money is spent every year, but not through whose hands it passes. They know that our streets are dirty, that in many of them the pavements are in a bad condition, that not a few are insufficiently lighted, that our wharves and piers are a disgrace to a large commercial city; but they do not know who is directly responsible for this condition of things. The powers of the Common Council, though still extensive, are gradually becoming more circumscribed. Within a few years past the Legislature has taken out of their hands the care of emigrants and paupers, the control of the police force and the Fire Department, and now the cleaning of our streets is superintended by a commission. In the following article a brief synopsis is given of the powers and duties of each department of the city government, which may not prove uninteresting, in view of the fact that it is the general opinion among local politicians that at the next meeting of the Legislature some radical and sweeping changes will be effected.

At the head of the Municipal Government stands

THE MAYOR.

The office of Mayor was created in 1665. Mr. THOMAS WILLETT being the first incumbent. Previous to that time the city had been governed by Burgomasters, Schefens and Schouts. To aid Mr. WILLETT, Aldermannen and a Sherriffe were appointed. The duties of the Mayor, under the revised charter, were to communicate to the Common Council from time to time, a general statement of the situation and condition of the city in relation to its government, finances, &c.; to recommend for the adoption of the Common Council, all such measures connected with the police, security, health, and cleanliness of the city, and improvement of its government, as he may deem expedient; to be vigilant, and active in causing the ordinances of the city to be duly executed and enforced, and to exercise a constant supervision over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to receive and examine into all complaints preferred against them for violation or neglect of duty. In addition, by a resolution lately adopted by the Common Council, all licenses for pawnbrokers, junk-dealers, car-drivers, stages, &c., are now issued by the Mayor, and all complaints against the holders of such licenses, are heard and disposed of by him. The heads of all the departments, with the exception of the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel, are appointed by the Mayor, "with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen." The Mayor also has power to suspend, for cause, any of the heads of departments, the Comptroller and Corporation Counsel excepted, and to remove them with the consent of the Board of Aldermen. All legislative acts of the Common Council, before they can take effect, must be approved by the Mayor, and all warrants drawn on the City Treasury, must be countersigned by him.

Although nominally at the head of the City Government, it is apparent that his power is very circumscribed. He can do nothing without the concurrence of the Common Council, and his vetoes can be, and generally are, set aside. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Mayor, or His Honor is absent, or prevented in any way from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen becomes the acting Mayor, and possesses all the rights and powers of the office. Of late years, the President of the Board has had but few opportunities of exercising this power.

The Mayor is elected for two years, and draws an annual salary of $7,000.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen dates back to 1665. One Alderman is elected from each district, being seventeen in all. By the revised charter of 1857, the Aldermen representing districts of odd numerical designation were to hold office for one year, and the others for two years, and at all subsequent elections each Alderman was to be elected for two years. Consequently, one-half of the members retire at the end of each year, their places being supplied by the newly-elected members. The board elects its own President and appoints its own clerks. By a recent act of the Legislature, the members of the board are to receive $2,000 each per annum for their services. No one is eligible for the office of Alderman who is not, at the time of his election, a resident of the district from which he is chosen.

Vacancies, occasioned by death or resignation, can be filled only by a special election, which the board is empowered to direct to be held. The sessions may be either public or private, and can be held at any time a majority of the members may designate. The duties of the board, in conjunction with the Board of Councilmen, are to provide for the accountability of all officers to whom the receipt or expenditure of the funds of the city may be trusted, by requiring from them sufficient security for the faithful performance of their duties; to make annual and occasional appropriations for every branch and object of city expenditure, and to make all necessary arrangements for the conduct and regulation of elections. They have no power to borrow money on the credit of the corporation, except in anticipation of the annual revenue, unless authorized by a special act of the Legislature. The Aldermen exercise the power of Magistrates in the arrest, commitment or bailing of offenders, excepting that they cannot let to bail or discharge a person committed by another Magistrate. The Board has power, without the consent of the Mayor, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected, to remove any of the heads of departments, for cause, other than the Comptroller and Counsel to the Corporation.

As the title to all the streets, lands and places in this city is vested in the corporation, no street can be opened, graded or paved without a resolution to that effect having first passed the Common Council. Permission to lay twenty miles of gas-pipes, or to keep a pea-nut stand on the sidewalk, must come from the corporation. In the matter of the city railroads, however, the Legislature has overridden this right. Gradually, but surely, the power of the Common Council is year after year being diminished by the Legislature, and it is probable that before many years have elapsed its existence as a legislative body will be terminated.

The manner of transacting business is nearly the same in both boards, and is sufficiently simple. Ordinances or resolutions may originate in either board, and when passed by one board may be amended or rejected by the other. Vetoes by the Mayor are required to be laid over for ten days, at the expiration of which time they may be taken up and the veto set aside by a two-thirds vote. Resolutions appropriating money for any purpose must be passed by a vote of three-fourths of all the members elected to each board. The debates in the two boards are generally short and to the point. But little time is wasted in discussion, as most of the papers coming before the boards have already been canvassed in private caucus. "Buncombe" speeches are listened to with very little attention, and there are but few members now who ever attempt to speak for speaking's sake. The discussions are conducted with due attention to parliamentary rules, and the decision of the Chairman is generally submitted to without complaint. Time was when the debates were loud and angry, and members enforced their arguments with something weightier than words, but nothing of the kind has occurred of late years, and a visitor might attend their meetings for any length of time without being gratified by a *scene*. The sessions of the two boards are usually short. The venerable Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. DAVID T. VALENTINE, is *ex-officio* Clerk of the Common Council. He keeps the City Seal, and his signature is necessary to all leases, grants, warrants and similar documents.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN,

In 1683 the city was authorized to elect a Common Councilman, as well as an Alderman, from each ward. The Councilmen were sometimes designated Assistant Aldermen, and they formed but one body. By the charter of 1830 they were separated and directed to meet in separate chambers. The Board of Councilmen now comprises twenty-four members, six being elected from each Senatorial District. Their term of office is for one year. Their powers and duties, with the exception that they have nothing to do with the removal or appointment of any of the heads of departments, are the same as those of the Board of Aldermen; they have no power, however, to act as magistrates.

The two boards employ a clerical staff of twenty-five persons.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

This department, at the head of which is the Comptroller, has charge of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation. The Comptroller prescribes the form of rendering and keeping all city accounts, and all accounts rendered to or kept by the other departments of the City Government are subject to his inspection and revision. He also adjusts and settles all claims in favor of or against the Corporation. In his department is a bureau for the collection of the city revenue accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages; and another for the collection of taxes, arrearages of taxes, assessments and water rents are collected by the Clerk of Arrears. All moneys collected by the Finance Department are deposited with the City Chamberlain, and all warrants for expenditures on account of the City Government are drawn on and paid by him. The Comptroller also registers such loans as are required by the corporation, either temporarily or permanently. The office is an elective one, the term being four years. Its duties are arduous and multifarious. Fifty-four persons, including messengers, are employed in the Department, and it is sometimes found necessary to engage extra help. Up to the time that the office was filled by Mr. ROBERT T. HAWS, the accounts of the department were in a frightful condition of disorder. To that gentleman is due the merit of organizing a simple system of accounts, which has been followed by his successor, and the department is now acknowledged to be one of the best managed under the City Government.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

The duties of the department are executed by a commission of three members, who are appointed by the Mayor, with the advice and consent of the Board of Aldermen. The commissioners have charge of the Croton Aqueduct, and all structures and property connected with the supply and distribution of Croton water and the underground drainage of the city. The opening of public sewers and street vaults, with the paving, repaving and repairing streets, digging and constructing wells, and the collection of revenues arising from the sale of Croton water, are under the charge of this department. The water rents, when collected by this department, are paid over to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The department has no power to expend a dollar without the permission of the Common Council. Nor can it open a sewer or remove a paving-stone, or dig a well, without a resolution to that effect having first passed the two boards. Sixteen clerks, messengers, &c., are employed by the department.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

This department, at the head of which is Mr. F. I. A. BOOLE, has cognizance of all matters affecting the public health, "pursuant to the ordinances of the Common Council, and the lawful requirements of the Commissioners of Health and the Board of Health."

Until the last few weeks the street-cleaning has been under the care of the City Inspector, but by a recent act of the Legislature this is now taken out of his hands. He may still, however, be considered to have a general supervision of the work. The other duties of this department are the abatement and removal of nuisances detrimental to the public health, and the keeping of the records of mortality and of births and marriages. The inspection, regulation and management of the public markets, also pertains to this department.

The number of clerks and other employes under Mr. BOOLE is very large. In the Bureau of Records there are four; in that of Sanitary Inspection six. Then come the twenty-two Health Wardens and their assistants, whose duties are merely to report the existence of such nuisances as overflowing sinks, hoggeries, fat and bone-boiling establishments, &c., and to see to the removal of dead animals. There are also twenty-two Street Inspectors, who report on the condition of the streets. The Bureau of Markets employs a superintendent and fourteen clerks, who regulate the affairs of the different public markets. There are also eight Meat Inspectors, whose duty it is to inspect the meat, &c., offered for sale, and to seize such as appear to them to be in an unwholesome condition. As several thousand pounds are seized each week, it is to be presumed that their office is not a sinecure. There are four keepers of the corporation yards, in which property belonging to the corporation is kept, one Superintendent of Scavengers, Docks and Piers, four Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and two Sealers; seven Inspectors of Incumbrances, and twenty-two Distributors of Corporation Ordinances. Beside these, a number of extra clerks were employed in making out pay rolls and superintending the payment of street-sweepers, but these now find their occupation gone.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

This department, of which Mr. CHARLES G. CORNELL is the head, according to the revised charter, "has cognizance of altering, opening, regulating, grading, flagging, curbing, guttering and lighting streets, roads, places and avenues; of building, repairing and lighting wharves and piers, the construction and repairing of public roads, the care of public buildings and places, and the filling up of sunken lots, under the ordinances of the Common Council. In the department is a bureau of "Street Improvements," which has charge of the grading, flagging, curbing and guttering of the streets, and employs one Superintendent, four clerks and one Inspector. The Bureau of Wharves employs one Superintendent and one clerk. Their duties are to report upon the condition of the public wharves and landing-places. The Bureau of Lamps and Gas employs one Superintendent, one clerk and seven Inspectors. They have charge of the lighting of the city and everything connected therewith. The Bureau of Repairs and Supplies is a very important one, having charge of all repairs and supplies to public buildings, lands and places, and of all other necessary repairs and supplies not provided for in other departments. A Superintendent, assistant, deputy, and five clerks conduct the business of this bureau.

The Bureau of the Superintendent of Lands and Places comes next. It employs a Superintendent, clerk, foreman, fifteen park keepers, and one regulator of the public clocks. As the name implys, the bureau has the care of the public parks, squares, &c., and attends to their annual renovation. The Common Council have lately added to the list of keepers by appointing one for the Bowling-green square, at a salary of $1,000 per annum. His duties would not appear to be very onerous, in view of the fact that the area of the square is just 3 rods, 9 perches and 253 feet.

The Bureau of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department was until lately also under the charge of the Street Commissioner, but it is of course so no longer.

The only other bureau is that for the collection of assessments, the officers of which are remunerated, and pretty heavily too, by fees.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

The commission comprises the Mayor, the Presidents of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, the City Inspector, the Physician to the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, an Inspector of Vessels, a Health Officer, a resident physician, and one Commissioner, who is appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The resident physician is also appointed in the same manner. The duties of the commission are to render their advice to the Board of Health and to the City Inspector in regard to all matters connected with the public health. They also designate the number of days during which vessels from infected ports shall perform quarantine, and take cognizance of the existence of nuisances prejudicial to health, and order their removal by the City Inspector; or in the event of his not possessing the requisite power, the matter is called to the attention of

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The board is composed of the Mayor and the members of the Common Council. It is seldom convened, and within the last two or three years has not had a single session. At its last meeting, the subject under consideration was the removal of certain dumping-grounds, which, as alleged, were a nuisance to the locality in which they existed. The board possesses almost unlimited powers as far as the care of the public health is concerned. It can order the destruction of buildings and other property, close streets, appoint special officers to see that its ordinances are carried into effect, and spend any quantity of money. It is also authorized to procure suitable places for the reception of persons sick of pestilential, infectious or contagious diseases; to issue warrants for the apprehension and removal of persons who disobey their regulations; and to occupy temporarily for hospital purposes any building they may select. Within the last few months, the Common Council have endeavored in vain to induce the Mayor to convene the board, for the purpose of taking some action in regard to the condition of the streets. With the unlimited powers which the board possesses in the way of spending money, it is very easy to see why His Honor has withstood all the pressure that has been brought to bear upon him.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Exercises at Union College.

Correspondence of the Troy Daily Times.

SCHENECTADY, July 26.

THE ALUMNI MEETING.

The Alumni held their meeting at 10 o'clock this morning. A fair representation of each class was present, and the exercises passed off satisfactorily. Hon JOHN A. LOTT, LL. D., of Brooklyn, presided with his accustomed felicity and success. The Vice-Presidents of the Alumni, Hon. WM. W. CAMPBELL, Hon. RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD, Rev. LAURENS P. HICKOK and A. P. CUMINGS, were present and participated in the exercises. President LOTT addressed the Alumni, paying a glowing tribute to the patriot scholars who had fallen during the war, and congratulated the respective classes on their full representation, &c. The annual election of officers was then ordered, the usual nominating committee appointed, the result being the reelection of the old officers, with one or two slight exceptions. A lengthy discussion ensued upon the project of completing the graduates' hall on the college grounds, Hon. H. G. WARNER, of Rochester, leading in the discussion. A proposition to the effect that the old graduates should each subscribe a certain amount toward the erection of the Alumni building, was vigorously opposed by Mr. WARNER as partaking too much of the character of alms-asking. But he argued earnestly in favor of having the building completed before the venerable President should be called to his long account. Mr. WARNER then suggested that a committee of three be appointed to solicit subscriptions to further the project, naming himself as one of the committee to guarantee that the building should be completed as speedily as possible. The chairman appointed as such committee, CLARKSTON POTTER and Hon. H. G. WARNER, these gentlemen being empowered to appoint a third person to participate in their labors. The Alumni building, it is expected, will cost about $30,000, and the committee have sanguine hopes that the enterprise will be speedily consummated.

At the close of the business meeting, the members partook of a substantial and suitable collation, prepared under the direction of that famous caterer, BENJ. BRIARE, of Albany. The collation concluded, the annual reunion of the Alumni was held in the College chapel, Judge LOTT presiding. Appropriate resolutions were adopted commemorating the decease of Bishop POTTER, also signalizing the death of those noble heroes who fell upon the field of battle during the war. Most of the classes were well represented, and the members present gave entertaining accounts of their classmates generally. Among the most felicitous speeches of the occasion were those of WM. H. MERRIAM, and Col. ALLEN H. JACKSON, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth New-York Regiment. Good feeling prevailed throughout the exercises, and the only oppressive feature was the reading by Prof. PIERSON of

THE OBITUARY LIST.

Class	Name	Died.	
1803	Hon. Abraham Bockee	June	1, 1865
1804	Right Rev. Thomas C. Brownell	Jan.	13, 1865
1806	Matthew Myers	Aug.	1, 1864
1809	Rev. Alex. McClelland	Dec.	19, 1864
12	Richmond Brownell		1864
1813	Rev. Wm. M. Phillips	March	20, 1865
1815	Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge	Nov.	2, 1864
1815	Rev. Wm. Chester, D. D.	May	23, 1865
1818	Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D.D. LL.D	July	4, 1865
1822	Hon. Albert S. White	Sept.	4, 1864
1822	Rev. John A. Savage, D. D	Dec.	13, 1864
1824	Rev. Cyrus Mason, D. D	May	29, 1865
1824	Rev. Daniel Van Valkenburgh	Nov.	24, 1864
1830	Leander Babcock	Aug.	18, 1864
1834	Jesse Evans, M. D	Jan.	2, 1861
1835	Rev. David G. Buttons	Sept.	20, 1864
1839	Rev. Edw. H. Seeley, D. D	Aug.	10, 1864
1846	Rev. Simon S. Goss	May	25, 1865
1849	Theodore B. Brown	Aug.	13, 1864
1858	Col. Cleveland J. Campbell	June	13, 1865
1858	Harold M. White		1862
1857	Capt. S. S. Newbury	Killed,	1864
1857	Wm. S. Lowe	Killed,	—
—	Wm. D. Wilcox	Killed,	1864
1860	Johannes Lefevre	Killed,	1864
1860	Capt. Spencer F. Lincoln	Killed,	1864
1862	Henry W. Nichols	Killed, May	11, 1864
—	J. A. Crounse	Died,	1865
1863	Samuel S. Mott	Feb.	13, 1865
—	Angus Cameron, Jr.		1864
1864	Leander Willis	Nov.	20, 1864
1865	Lewis Bullock	Dec.	19, 1864

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.

At the conclusion of the exercises in the chapel, the Alumni Association formed in procession, and started for the Presbyterian Church. Before they left the College grounds, the members of the association were invited to pass the house of the venerable Dr. NOTT, President of the Institution, and gaze upon the patriarch perhaps for the last time. Accordingly, the procession filed past the Nott residence. At the window, in an easy chair, bolstered up by pillows, and supported by his faithful wife and an attendant, reposed the familiar form of the revered President, his form wasted by sickness and age, and his face attenuated and pallid. The old man tried to smile, and as the Alumni passed by, he raised his shrunken hands in feeble recognition of his visitors. Dr. NOTT, I learn, has not stood erect for more than two years, and his strength is now failing rapidly.

THE ALUMNI ADDRESS.

The address before the Alumni Association, this afternoon, was poorly attended. The church was only about half full, but those present were unanimous in their expressions of admiration at the magnificent literary feast presented by the speaker, Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, Collector of the Port of Boston. Mr. PHELPS' subject was, "The Patient Scholar," a noble theme, and most conclusively and satisfactorily was it elaborated. The address was forcible, scholarly and eloquent, showing great research and breadth of thought, combined with the results of travel and experience.

THE PRIZE SPEAKING.

This evening, the prize speaking of members selected from the Sophomore and Junior classes, took place in the Presbyterian church. The following was the programme:

Sophomores.—Music; "Decision of Purpose," J. H. Austin; "Notoriety, not Reputation," Wm. S. Ide; "Our Future," A. R. Olney; "The Theorist," E. D. Ronan: Music.

Juniors.—"The Pioneers of Progress," Geo. Alexander; "Philanthropy," John E. Ashe; "The Soul's Birthright," Wm. H. Case; Music; "Use and Beauty," John J. Dean; "The Hero, Possible," Thomas Sanson; "Character," Gideon D. Tower; Music.

The judges selected were Rev. Dr. CHILD, of Boston; Rev. Dr. NEWMAN, of Ripley Female Institute, Vermont; Prof. STEELE, of Genesee College; Rev. T. E. BLISS, of Memphis, Tenn., and Rev. Dr. WASHBURN, of Philadelphia. The prizes are to be announced on Commencement Day. It is easy to predict that two of the prizes will be carried away by E. D. RONAN, of the Sophomore, and G. D. TOWER, of the Junior Class.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A few weeks since, a pleasant incident occurred at the residence of Dr. NOTT, on College Hill. The Senior Class visited the President, and presented him a beautiful bouquet of the choicest flowers of Union's garden. On this occasion, Mr. MONKS, the committe for the presentation, made the following remarks:

"We are soon to leave these halls of learning of which you have been so long the honored and venerable President. Before we bid farewell to Alma Mater, we would give to you another expression of our regard and reverence, and ask a parting blessing ere we cross the threshold of active life. We come with this token of our remembrance. It is a simple offering—flowers from the garden of 'Union,' plucked by the hands of her children, yet we trust a fitting emblem of the loveliness of your declining years and the fragrance of your memory."

The Doctor thanked the class for their kind expression of their regard, and counselled them to seek the favor of Heaven, with the assurance that if they should place their trust in God He would not forsake them, but that they would at all times be safe under the protecting care of an Eternal Being. As the class retired each member grasped the hand of the venerable President, and received his blessing. It was an affecting scene, and will be long remembered by all who were present. The 25th of June was the anniversary of his birth. He has now reached his ninety-third year, and has seen the American Republic at each stage of its progress, from its very origin up to its present development. Appropriate arrangements were made for the observance of the day, and committees appointed to fulfill them. His health is poor and he is now very feeble. Much solicitude is manifest in his behalf.

Several changes have recently been made in the College Professorships. Dr. CHANDLER, former Professor of Chemistry, now fills a Professorship in Columbia College. Prof. PERKINS, of Harvard University, succeeds Prof. CHANDLER. Prof. L'AMOREAUX, Instructor of Modern Languages, is succeeded by Prof. WILDS, of Genesee College.

The whole number of students graduated at Union College since the organization of the institution, is 4,085. The graduating class this year numbers fifty.

D. W. V. B.

POSTMASTER REMOVED.—A German paper of this city announces that Postmaster REYNOLDS, of Hoboken, has been removed from office. Mr. REYNOLDS has done good service for the Union party in Hoboken, publishing the only paper in that city devoted to their interests, and the Union cause will certainly not be subserved by his removal.

The Proposed Trial of Naval Machinery.

NEW-YORK, July 27.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: I find in the morning papers an order signed by you, which I presume is in reply to my demand for a "fair trial" of the engine of the *Algonquin*.

You, at first, through Capt. Fox, refused to have a trial of this engine with another engine of the class specified for the *Algonquin* to equal; but insisted that the *Algonquin* should be run in the harbor *against the affidavit* of JOHN BAIRD, contained in the report of a Congressional Committee. I objected to running against an affidavit, and public opinion upheld my objection. You felt the force of the pressure sufficiently to induce you to change your resolution, and substitute another trial.

You now propose that the *Algonquin* shall run in competition with a dock in the city of New-York. To this I object; that is, if the trial is to be considered a test of the question whether the engine has complied with its contract. If it is a trial to enable our fellow-citizens to come aboard, and see the two engines work, I shall be happy to have it carried out.

The engine of the *Algonquin* was not made to run at the dock. If that had been its object I should have constructed it differently. I have always supposed that the naval engines were better qualified to run at the dock than anywhere else, and better not to run at all than to run anywhere; but I never suspected that you desired such qualities of any machinery I might build.

The excuse you give for this extraordinary proposition is, that you will save the "cost of fitting out the steamers for an extended trial at sea." I never proposed to have a trial at sea. I only proposed to run where these double-enders can safely run—that is, in a river. "An extended trial at sea" would leave me at home. I have a family depending on my exertions, and no sane insurance company would insure my life in a "double-ender" for such an "extended trial." When we shifted the ballast of the *Algonquin*, she opened her cranks half an inch, and when we came in her round Point Judith she twisted like a snake. Men who have been at sea in them and come safe home, are looked upon by their friends as we regard the polar bear that escaped the fire of the burning Museum, and their wives feel as did Desdemona toward Othello:

"She loved me for the dangers I had passed,
And I loved her that she did pity them."

But I would run in the North River or the Sound—for a short time; and for that trial both vessels are ready, except only to dock them and clean off the barnacles.

If, however, it did cost a few hundred dollars to make such a trial, that would be no excuse. A gentleman cannot be plundered because you cannot afford to give him a trial such as he agreed to submit to. If you had contracted to pay a man for a horse provided he could trot a mile in three minutes, it would hardly justify your offer to try him at the plow that you had no time to go upon the race-course and see him driven. I observe, however, that when you, or Capt. FOX, wish a pleasure excursion, more money can be spent on a yacht than would pay the salaries of the whole cabinet for a year, and the cost of this trial included; but when *justice* is to be done, the people's money must be saved! Pardon me, sir, if I think this a mere pretense.

It is proper, however, that the people should know why you have changed from a trial in the harbor to a dock trial.

1. The log of the *Algonquin*, when running at the dock for ninety-six hours, shows much inferior results in economy to those produced by her when coming from Providence to New-York. You therefore propose to compete with the inferior rather than the superior performance, although the former is of no consequence, and the latter the thing needed.

2. The wheel of the *Algonquin* is one of her improvements, and will save about six per cent. of dip, *under way*, over your wheels. You now order it off, and a smaller wheel substituted on your plan. You might as well take out my boilers or engine and put in yours.

3. Your boat has 67 per cent. more grate-bars to burn coal on than mine, and nearly three times as much boiler, and has two 42-inch blowers to drive the fires. I have no blower on my fires. When under way, the natural draft is enough, with my small furnaces, for all I want; but at the dock the draft is necessarily smaller, and, with your immense blowers, you could burn six times the coal I could burn, easily.

4. My condenser for resupplying the waste water only works when the ship is in motion, at which time only it is needed. At the dock you virtually suspend its operation, and so far inpair my efficiency.

All this is very cleverly arranged, and will be of great comparative value to you on the trial; but such practices would not be allowed in any o her race I ever knew of.

Then there is a consequence from this plan of trial which you, of course, see the value of. Your boat will use twice the coal mine does to do the same work, and of course will lighten up during the eight days considerably more than mine does, so that her wheels will every day be easier to revolve than mine will. True it is, you say, that "the dip of the paddles will not be changed during the trial;" but how can you suspend the law of gravity? The "law of WANROTHE and WATT" is suspended in the navy engine, but the "law of NEWTON," I believe, yet remains.

You also intend to take the power by indicators, not by the result in propulsion of the vessel; and you propose to appoint the people who are to swear to "the indicated horse-power." Now, you know as indicated horse-power is a very good kind of power, if you know the man that works the indicator; but if you don't, it is very uncertain. Thus your employe, JOHN BAIRD, has put on record a statement that the *Eutaw* made 1,514 indicated horse-power, on two and a third pounds of coal an hour, and only went on an average *fourteen and six-tenths statute miles an hour*. If she did, the horses must have been condemned army horses" that JOHN was thinking of; fifteen hundred *real* horse-power would have taken the wheels out of the *Eutaw*. But then, in excuse for that, I do not forget that the immense consumption of coal of the *Eutaw* had to be accounted for; and if it was really giving a horse-power with two and a third pounds an hour, there could be no complaint of that; and 1,514 muitiplied by 2.32 just balanced the coal pile. It is one of the triumphs of figures that such results can be produced.

Even the *Algonquin* has not escaped the indicator disease. Mr. ISHERWOOD has officially reported that she uses seven and four-tenths pounds of coal an hour to a horse-power. If she does, and your boats only use two and a third, they can tow her home very easily, after her coal is out, and you need not be so anxious to avoid a trial.

Indicators are very useful instruments in honest and intelligent hands, but in the hands of knaves or fools they will lie worse than an epitaph. The real honest test, Mr. Secretary, is to shove the same-sized and shaped boat through the same water. That will tell you no lies, and it won't be necessary to pay a magistrate a shilling for taking any affidavit about it.

I do not understand who are to be the judges of the performance. If you extend the invitation to Mr. EVERETT and his board of nine members to be present at the trial, as an appointment of them as judges, I object. Each and all of that party, except Messrs. Covell and Wright, have officially and beyond redemption, committed their professional reputation on the proposition that there is no benefit in expansion beyond the narrow limits used by the navy. The Committee of Congress quote them both to sustain them, and on the fourteenth page of their report the board say that the engines of the *Dakotah*, *Iroquois* and *General Admiral* would be "benefited by putting in small cylinders," *i. e.* by reducing the very small expansion used on those vessels to still less. I rather think that they would not change their views—at least not until they have got off their hands the engines they are now building for the department.

If JOHN BAIRD is to be the judge, I protest against it. He is Mr. ISHERWOOD'S "collector of internal revenue" from the contractors.

I have in my control one of his letters to one of the contractors, calling for a contribution to Mr. ISHERWOOD, under the thin disguise of a subscription to enable him to print another of those valuable books, in which the young men of the country are officially taught to believe that JAMES WATT was a sort of idiot, and that the true laws of steam were discovered by BENJAMIN F. ISHERWOOD, in the year 1861, on an old engine on Lake Erie. And, beside, his idea of horse-power is so very confused, that I should have no confidence that he would not get the same kind of horses on the *Winooski* that he got on the *Eutaw*.

These are my objections. But notwithstanding these, under the fear that if I refuse you will "put the *Algonquin* into the scrap-heap" without any more ceremony, I will prepare for a run at the dock, rather with the intention of showing my fellow-citizens a good steam-engine, than of satisfying the conditions of a contract. And I shall then insist on a trial which will bring the machine to the only test which can fairly determine anything.

Your obedient servant.
EDW. N. DICKERSON.

Woolen Clothing.

From Hall's Journal of Health.

The most healthful clothing for our climate, the year round, is that made from wool. If worn next the skin by all classes, in Summer as well as Winter, an incalculable amount of coughs, colds, diarrhœas and fevers would be prevented, as, also, many sudden and premature deaths from croup, diphtheria and lung diseases. Winter maladies would be prevented by the ability of a woolen garment to keep the natural heat about the body more perfectly, instead of carrying it away as fast as generated, as linen and flaxen garments do, as also cotton and silk, although these are less cooling than Irish linen, as any one can prove by noticing the different degrees of coolness on the application of a surface of six inches square of flannel, cotton and linen to the skin, the moment the clothing is removed. The reason is, that wool is a bad conductor of heat, and linen is a good conductor.

It is more healthful to wear woolen next the skin in Summer, because it absorbs the moisture of perspiration so rapidly as to keep the skin measureably dry all the time. It is curious to notice that the water is conveyed by a woolen garment from the surface of the body to the outside of the garment, where the microscope shows it condensed in millions of pearly drops; while it is in the experience of the observant, that if a linen shirt becomes damp by perspiration, it remains cold and clammy for a long time afterwards; and unless removed will certainly cause some bodily ailment.

In the night sweats of consumption, or of any debilitated condition of the system, a woolen night-dress is immeasurably more comfortable than cotton or linen, because it prevents that sepulchral dampness and chilliness of feeling which are otherwise inevitable.

The British Government make it imperative that every sailor in the navy shall wear woolen flannel shirts in the hottest climates. The shrinkage of woolen garments in washing, whereby they become hard, impervious and board-like, has prevented their more general use; but there are three ways of preventing this, to a greater or less extent; either let about one-fourth of the material be made of cotton; have it dyed red or some other color before it is woven, or if it is greatly preferred that it shall be white, exercise proper care in the process of washing. To prevent white woolen stockings from shrinking, have woolen stretchers made of the size and general shape of the foot, and let the stockings remain on them until perfectly dried; or, before rinsing the stocking, double it so as to fold at the heel and lay the foot on the leg, then roll it tight and wring it crosswise.

In washing all woolen garments put them in very hot soap-suds, so as to be covered; then, when cool enough to allow the hands to be put in, simply press it about with the fingers or hands, and, before taking the garment out, make the water for rinsing several degrees hotter than that from which it is to be taken; but instead of wringing it out, or twisting it about in the water, raise the garment out of the water, up and down, a good many times, and then lay it on a line and let it drip dry. This process will, to a considerable extent, prevent fulling or shrinkage, and is worthy of being communicated to every person who expects to be a housekeeper.

The Late Rev. Dr. Cook.

FUNERAL SERMON BY REV. MR. WINSLOW.

Yesterday morning the Bishop Wainright Memorial Church, corner of Waverley-place and Hammond-street, was crowded by a large audience, assembled on the first Sunday after the death of the rector, to listen to a discourse from Rev. WILLIAM C. WINSLOW. After the usual services in the Episcopal form, and the singing of the hymn, "There is a Land of Pure Delight," the preacher discoursed from the text, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death," &c. After an eloquent exposition of this portion of Scripture, and agraphic description of the condition of the redeemed in Heaven, Mr. WINSLOW spoke of our Saviour as being the chief and greatest attraction of Heaven. "The Lamb is the light thereof," was quoted and vividly represented. The speaker passed to the presence of our friends in Heaven as being among the heavenly attractions, "they make Heaven richer and earth poorer." Said the reverend preacher: "Brethren, what a spectacle is this! But yesterday we beheld our beloved friend, moving, conversing, and acting his part with us. The lustre of life was on his cheek, the fire of reason was in his eye, the warm current coursed his veins, the hopes, the fears, the loves of a common humanity beat in his bosom. He was one of us. As in a moment, he is one of us no longer. * * * * Mr. WINSLOW then passed to some analysis of the character and some account of the labors of the deceased. Most touchingly he spoke of his relation to the children of the Sunday-school, and his labors of love to hundreds. "*He lived for others,*" said the preacher; "a nobler epitaph could not be written." The discourse closed with a brief exhortation to the Church to go on with the work of the sainted dead, and invoked the blessings of Heaven upon the Church. The discourse was listened to with the deepest attention, and evidently made a profound impression on the hearts of all present.

NEW-JERSEY.

GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—A Grand procession of the Father Mathew Temperance Societies of New-York and Brooklyn took place yesterday, to inaugurate the Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 1, of Jersey City. The visiting societies with banners, flags and several bands of music, crossed over to Jersey City, and formed in line, which moved in the following order: Father Mathew T. A. B. Society No. 1, of Jersey City; Parent Society, Broome-street, New-York; Branch No. 1; No. 1, T. A. B. Society; No. 3, T. A. B. Society; No. 4, T. A. B. Society; No. 5, T. A. B. Society; No. 6, T. A. B. Society; No. 7, T. A. B. Society; No. 5, T. A. B. Society, of Brooklyn; Young Men's T. A. B. Society.

The procession passed through Montgomery-street to Newark-avenue, through Newark-avenue to Monmouth-street, through Monmouth-street to South-second-street, through South-second to Erie-street, through Erie to Prospect-street, down Prospect to the corner of Bay-street, where a public meeting was held, previous to which the visiting societies returned home. About two thousand persons were assembled who listened attentively to eloquent addresses by JOHN MCGRATH, of New-York; GEORGE CAMBLE, of Greenpoint; FRANCIS J. HAGERTY, of New-York, and others. ROBERT WILSON, President of the Parent Society, and JOHN NASH added to the interest of the occasion by singing several temperance songs. The following are the officers of the society just formed in Jersey City:

President—JOHN DUNN.
Vice-President—MURT HENNESSY.
Recording Secretary—A. DALTON.
Corresponding Secretary—S. DAVIS.
Financial Secretary—P. JOYCE.
Treasurer—PETER DALTON.

A WOMAN GETS ANGRY AND JUMPS INTO THE CANAL.—On Saturday night a woman named SMITH, residing in a building known as "Kelly's House," in Bergen-street, Jersey City, became angry with her husband, and rushing out of the house, ran down to the canal and plunged in, with the avowed purpose of shortening her precious existence. Mr. SMITH, not wishing to be deprived of so sweet a dispositioned helpmate, and not knowing exactly where he could get another like her, followed close in her wake, and, with the assistance of two or three citizens, succeeded in landing her on *terra firma*, and Mrs. SMITH is now alive and as well as she ought to be.

SMASHING HIS FATHER'S FURNITURE.—PETER LYNCH, a youth of 26 years, evidently put in full time from Saturday night until yesterday morning, at which time he went home rather out of humor, and from some unexplained cause, made an indiscriminate smash-up of his father's furniture. Officers MCNAMARA and MANNING, of the Jersey City police, called in and quelled the young man by conducting him to the City Prison, where he was locked up on a charge of being drunk and disorderly, and smashing his father's furniture, at No. 11, Newark Avenue.

ARREST OF A PICKPOCKET.—A young man named JOSEPH HOPKINS was arrested on Saturday night, by Officer FARLEY of the Jersey City Police, charged with picking the pocket of JOSEPH D. KELLY of $6 30 while the latter was asleep. The accused was detected in the act.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH.—The new German Catholic Church, (St. Boniface,) in South Eighth-street, Jersey City, was opened for divine service yesterday. A sermon was preached in the evening by Rev. Dr. BRANN.

Williamsburgh.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A YOUNG WOMAN.—Shortly after midnight on Saturday, officer MCFARLAND, of the 45th Precinct, found an intelligent-looking young woman at the foot of South Seventh street, E. D., in a stupified state. On taking her to the station house, a half-ounce phial, labeled "JULIUS HUPFEED, druggist and chemist, 94, South Seventh street—laudanum—poison" was found upon her person. It being evident that the young girl had attempted self-destruction, Dr. NORTH was sent for, the officers meanwhile using every effort to keepher awake. When the Dr. arrived he gaveher emetics, and used his skill successfully in restoring her to consciousness. During then ight the officers of the precinct were unremitting in their attentions to